NO. 49 .-- VOL. XXV.

RELIGIOUS.

DEAR BRETHREN,-If you loved the Saviour

he souls of men less, you might become wea-the detailed reports of those who co-operate you in the diffusion of that Gospel which is

make men wise unto salvation. But I to make him to know that success in one only increases the desire for renewed consulting on great end of the Society's exis-

senctified literature for our country-

on New Haven with less sanguine hopes than I usually entertain, both on ac-c anticipated difficulty of securing per-

eds to be thought about, and prayed me when even Christians seemed to ten that our country's salvation de-on God and his Gospel, diffused and

on on party triumphs. Some interest, awakened by the public presentapas cinarches of the spiritual bearings
prise; and this was greatly deepened
arge and spirited meeting, held in the
problem on Sabbath evening, the 1st inst.

was addressed by the pastors of the differ-urches. One of the speakers, by whose and efficient aid I was greatly cheered in ark, held the attention of the audience for

r, while he poured forth his rich stores of edge of the different authors, and the ages ch they respectively lived, characterizing with great force and beauty. His deep in-

fact alluded to un his address, that his per-ope, under God, is connected with the per-falleine's Alarm. I should be glad to re-full the rich and animated addresses of

cause may, in a measure, be traced

ng, but have neither time nor skill.
course of the succeeding week, about
enen, some of whom had passed their
are and ten," entered upon the labor of

on. Their zeal, and consequent success, us; but as a whole, the effort was well

t, and more successfully than any an-While most of the people expressed a

of thousands from the bondage of sin.
confidence that when we meet at the
seat, many souls will be found at the

and of the Judge, as the result of the Di-esing on this numble effort for the good of not the glory of God,

DELIGHT IN WORSHIP.

usual and very satisfactory evidence of a

ad dwells with peculiar emphasis on the which he derived from his devotional du

We hesitate not to say, that pure and ex-

t in God's worship, is a sign of a re

glory of God, I am your's, Cor. Sec'y, A. T. S.

For the Boston Recorder,

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 16, 1840.

Patent Unshrinking FLANNELS.

MOVAL. temoved from 147 Washing

TY CASES

D WINTER GOODS.

PARLOR PLANTS

isfactory prices, quantities at all seasons of the JAMES L. L. F. WARREN. Nov. 6, 1840.

ATENT STOVES.

for their own use, will find d Retail. THOS. P. SMITH.

EATING ROOM.

ANCE WINE. Wine has been tested by Ch in Alcohol. The question is see Wine Most wine is not is wine is recommended for nourishing and strengthen JOHN GILBERT, JR.,

L WATERMAN,

Trufant's Compound.

ome disease could be fountable, from individuals in all owhich we have seen, and many of one friends and art before the firm of the firm o

ry, but hy meny properties of the authorized from the conference of the authorized from the conference of the conference

Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASS. SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.-PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1840.

VOLUME CIRCULATION IN NEW HAVEN.

ing God service, and in their habitual attendance on divine ordinances, they may entertain a conviction of the most decided self-righteousness.

Sacred music has, on a sensitive nature, an exhilarating or melting influence, which is too often mistaken for the ardors of devotion. As the strain is inspiriting or pathetic, the soul is fired or subdued, and the varied feeling may be so much like devotion, as to delude the subject of it. In all this, there may be nothing but the appropriate effect of music on a sensitive nature.

all this, there may be nothing but the appropriate effect of music on a sensitive nature.

These remarks may serve to indicate the possibility of mistaking a counterfeit for a true evidence of grace. A mere animal feeling may be confounded with that delight in divine worship which no one can feel but by the indwelling of the grace of God. The difficulty is no proof of the impossibility of distinguishing between the true and false. Careful self-examination, and an importial comparison of our hearts with the word anterpreted unneutry of securing personal control in the distribution of volumes, wimity of an important election, in uses felt an engrossing interest. No larve been more unfortunate for an early to be thought when any larver were ship; that our thoughts and officers in the word with the control in the co circumstances, are drawn out to God in his wor-ship; that our thoughts and affections do not stop with second causes, but ultimately rest on the Lord alone; that our worship is uniformly attend-ed with humiliating views of ourselves; and that it is followed by increased spirituality in our feel-ings, and more perfect chedience in our outward life, then we may be satisfied that it is of a genu-ine character, and that our delight in it is a satis-factory evidence of a gracious state. We can then say as the formalist cannot, "a day in thy courts is better than a thousand." courts is better than a thousand."

"To spend one day on earth Where God and saints abide, Affords diviner joy Than thousand days beside. Where God resorts, I love it more to keep the door, Than shine in courts." [Presb.

ANECDOTE OF A DYING FATHER.

A gentleman of sincere and ardent piety, was nevertheless entirely unsuccessful in the religious training of his family. In spite of all his anxious efforts, they grew up, before his eyes, to man's estate, without at all yielding to the impressions which he so stremuously labored to make. Though they held their father in the highest respect, they still resisted every endeaver, and every fond art still resisted every endeavor, and every fond art by which he essayed to draw their hearts to God; so that from day to day he had to take up the la-mentation of the prophet, "They have made their Wile most of the popule exposed of the physic, and a desired popular completion of the popular control of the physic, and a desired popular completion of the physic and a desired popular completion of the physical completion While most of the people expressed a proval of the object, and a desire to postproduces; a want of means, and other revented as general a circulation as the been desired. One gentleman purples own family, and as presents to his one Christian Library of 45 volumes; one Christian Library, and about seventy these, which, with those he distributed in the amounted to more than 550 volumes, which, with those he distributed in the amounted to more than 550 volumes, which, with those he distributed in the mounted to more than 550 volumes, which, with those he distributed in the mounted to more than 550 volumes, which, with those he distributed in the mounted to more than 550 volumes, which, with those he distributed in the mounted to more than 550 volumes, which, with those he distributed in the mounted to more than 550 volumes, which, with those he distributed in the mounted to more than 550 volumes.

upon the hearts and consciences of these young persons, that, though too late to gladden their father's last hours on earth, "his people becan their people, and his God their God." And the the prayer which the Lord refused to answer in the prayer which the Lord refused to answer in the letter, he abundantly granted in the sprit. And He who "close the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty," was pleased to accomplish, by the withdrawal of succor and support, all that human wisdom had anticipated, as a consummation to be attained by a victorious and triumphrant death alone.—From the Sevel to the Shumanile he Rev. H. Woodword.

the Sequel to the Shunammite, by Rev. H. Woodward. THE FOUR SABBATH-KEEPING FAMILIES.

[Furnished by a Paster.]

1 Sam. ii. 30.—Now the Lord saith, them that honer me 1 will honer, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed.

Some illustrations of the truth contained in the containing the counterfeit for the real. The published in the Pastor's Journal, in the No. for May, 1838, under the title, "The end of the Scornful." That article was sketched from reminiscences of four young men in my native preceding to which we reference of such an one in the pulpit is y has admirers; the very tones of his sken pleasant. latter part of this text, were furnished in an arti-cle published in the Pastor's Journal, in the No. and favorite preacher may be, and often ken for the feeling to which we refer carance of such an one in the pulpit is by his admirers; the very tones of his taken pleasant sensations, and every word alls from his lips is eagerly devoured. His at always appears conclusive, and his papeals never fail to move to tears. The public worship glide rapidly away, and out fatigue, there is regret that they have always lips assed. Is not this delight in the worship state of the families, I was particularly acquainted with the parents, my occupation as a humble school the parents, my occupation as a humble school that may be, and yet it may be nother man-worship. It is quite possible that mer of uttering the truth may be more action of the truth itself, and the ambassador lived to an advanced age, and were gathered as of the facts of th

A feeling may also arise, that in this they are doing God service, and in their habitual attendance on divine ordinances, they may entertain a conviction of the most decided self-righteousness.

Sacred music has, on a sensitive nature, an exhibitarting or melting influence, which is too often mistaken for the ardors of devotion. As the strain is inspiriting or pathetic, the soul is fired or subduced, and the varied feeling may be as much best of all the seven. In reading and spiritual, for those which are sinful and mortal—bloom unfading for disease and decay, eyes that can see God, hands day was "a delight, and the holy of the Lord, the nonrable." At the setting of the sun, the affairs without stopped; they seemed to be left behind while all went up into the mount to worship.

And the Sabbath was esteemed a good day, the best of all the seven. In reading and singuing. And the Sabbath was esteemed a good day, the best of all the seven. In reading and singing, and in cheerful conversation, in which the parents took the lead, religion was the theme pursued

their little ones as hostages for their return to the service of the world. They had dedicated them to God, and they trained them to appear before Him regularly in his house.

Of the sons in these four families, seven have

are engaged in occupations as authors, and in high places in the church and state—one an effigh places in the church and state—one an effi-cent member of the A. B. C. F. M. They are nong those who may be termed nature's noblemen. Two of the daughters of these families married

Two of the daughters of these families married clergymen and occupy stations of usefulness.

Of the grand-children, I am able to speak of only two of these four families—the current of life having wafted the others in a different direction from where my lot is cast. Of these two, one is now in the service of the American Board, laboring in the blessed work of proclaiming the Gospel among the heathen. One was a pioneer as a minister in planting churches in the great valley, and died after a few years of eminently successful toil in this service. Another holds an important place in connection with one of our great national societies, and three are officers of

Of these four families, more than thirty are own to the writer of this article as professors of

He and his sons, (they would not permit her to The and his sons, (they would not permit her to return.) ran to the distressing scene.

When first discovered, the little girl who had been snatched from the fire, was seen sitting under the cold light of the moon, on the blanket, shaking her hands up and down. The men thought she had some tattered rags in her hands to keep them warm. It was the skin which had peeled off, and hung loose over her fingers.

While the mether told me this affection warm.

While the mother told me this affecting narrative, her foolish child hay floundering on the bed.
"This child," said she, "is a very bad child to
take care of—gives me a world of trouble. I
thought I had my babe;" and then she would seb

thought I had my babe; and then she would seb and weep, as if her heart would break. We kneeled down and prayed to the Father of mercies and the God of all comfort. And as I gave her a parting hand, she said she "did not mean to murmur." I left her weeping, and say-ing, "My poor little girls, how I doated on them." This cannot last. Bereavement has reaped such a fruitful harvest of her hopes, that the seythe

of sorrow in its ingathering of the latter fruits, has caree a green thing to cut down; and soon this disconsolate mother may find peace in the grave, and her soul be at rest in the bosom of her God.

How purified and how bright are the ruins of a broken heart! Like the fragments of a shivered mirror, every separate atom reflects the same image of its love.

Nov. 2, 1837. Mrs. G. this day fell asleep in

Jesus. Her overwearied spirit is now at rest.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."
Blessed are the dead. The dead then are alize.
This is from heaven. The stoics never taught it.
Man has wept and longed to know it, but earth

hair It is not research.

A Do not include in secular conversation.—Many professing Christians spend the interval between the services of the Sanctuary, in talking about their business, or their pleasure, or polities. This is not remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy. If you spend your intermission in this manner, you must not wonder if in the afternoon you feel sleepy, and the preacher seems dull.

5. Benish worldly thoughts.—You must not on the salar and the second of the Sanctuary, in talking a man's foes shall be they of his own household. We replied farther, suppose an individual becomes converted under the preaching of Mr. Oncken, he abandons his victous courses, and is persecuted for it by his wicked relatives; who is to blame for it? The persecutors?

Another objection to Mr. Oncken, was mentioned by several of the Senators, that he had not been educated in any of the universities.—In reply, we mentioned that such an education, the same of the same o

seems dull.

5. Banish worldly thoughts.—You must not on the Sabbath "think your own thoughts." If your thoughts are allowed to wander unrestrained over the business of the past week, or the plans for the week to come, you suffer for it.—God will leave you in darkness. The Sabbath will drag heavily away; your love will be cold, your prayers formal, and you will be disqualified to engage profitably in the services of the ed to engage profitably in the services of the

sanctuary.

6. Do not criticise the performances of your minister.—If he has preached a poor sermon, make the best of it; if a good one, be thankful and improve it. Your praise or censure can do no good either to him or to yourself, but may do hurt to both. You will profit far more by praying over the sermon, and applying it to yourself, than by criticising it.

Truly did God this night "temper the wind to the shorn lamb." Ah,

"A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive."

To remain, was certain death. She left them. Without stocking or shoe, or clothing, or so much as a track to guide her, did this heroic woman travel on, till she come to that distant residence of her nearest neighbor.

To worken a track to guide her, did this heroic woman travel on, till she come to that distant residence of her nearest neighbor.

"A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing alive."

To remain, was certain death. She left them. Without stocking or shoe, or clothing, or so much as a track to guide her, did this heroic woman travel on, till she come to that distant residence of her nearest neighbor. Oneken and the Baptist church, might enjoy liberty to worship God according to their own views of duty. The documents which the English brethren brought with them, with others furnished by Lord Palmerston, were presented by Mr. Canning, who introduced them to the President of the Senate.

The petitions from England, and also from America, were respectfully received by the Senators, but they deelined giving an immediate answer relative to the subject matter of the objects therein contemplated. We visited the Senators and the clergy individually, as it was contrary to their rules

contemplated. We visited the Senators and the clergy individually, as it was contrary to their rules ert us in their assembled capacity

In Hamburg the Lutheran is the established re-In Hamburg the Lutheran is the established religion, and the civil and religions affairs are much mingled together. It was at the instigation of the clergy that Mr. Oneken was imprisoned; and what is very singular, a special law had been enacted, in which he was mentioned by name, forbidding him to preach, to administer ordinances, or to admit to family worship any besides his own family. Several of the members of his church had been imprisoned for holding meetings at their own houses, and Mr. Oneken was charged with the expense, as well as with the expense, of his imprisonment. well as with the expense of his imprisonment, and his goods were seized by the constables in the midst of a seene of great domestic affliction, while his child was in the agonics of death, and carried

his child was in the agonies of death, and carried off for this purpose. A circumstance which occurred a short time previous to our arrival, will serve to exhibit to ore fully the character of the present Lutheran clergy in Hamburg. In one of their meetings a young minister said that the Bilde was a very well told tale, but that it was absurd to consider it inspired shocks of corn fully ripe, with the exception of the deceptiveness of the feeling stand by the fact, that the same doctrines stained by other and less favorite lips, e, if not positively offensive; and the other family died in my very early youth, apprehended that the complacency with the elastion of the eutom of the Puritans, in regard to the observance of Saturday evening as a part of holy training persons may feel they are prevented from going to they are prevented from going to they are prevented from going to the occupying their seats in the sanctuary.

Shocks of corn fully ripe, with the exception of the feeling shocks of corn fully ripe, with the exception of the section of the feeling stand the dead that die in the Lord. The dead that die in the Lord. The dead that die in the Lord. The dead then are alize. The dead that die in the Lord. The dead then are alize. The dead then the Lord. The dead then are alize. The dead then the Lord. The dead then are alize. The dead then the Lord. The dead then are alize. The dead then the Lord. The dead then are alize. The dead then are alize. The dead then the Lord. The dead then the alidered by the maintended to the sured to him highly the dead. The dead then the Lord. The dead then are alize. The dead then the Lord. The dead then the dead. The dead then the alize the dead. The dead then the Lord. The dead then the Lord. and he also denounced in strong terms the divinity

best of all the seven. In reading and singing, and in cheerful conversation, in which the parents took the lead, religion was the theme pursued with vigorous pleasure on the day of the Lord. Bible narratives often furnished the topics on these occasions, and served to introduce tenders and affectionate application of important truth.

Of these households, three lived in very retired situations in an agricultural community, and were find moderate circumstances as to property. But the house of God, though at a distance of several miles, was the place of resort on the Sabbath for preach sand children. Neither heat nor cold, rain nor snow, furnished excuses for absence from the sametary. There they were found weekly. Other et things might be delayed or neglected, but the public worship of God must be maintained. And while showing their attachment to divine institutions, these fathers and mothers did not leave their little ones as hostages for their return to the service of the world. They had dedicated them

tions, these fathers and mothers did not leave their little ones as hostages for their return to the service of the world. They had dedicated them to God, and they trained them to appear before Him regularly in his house.

Of the sons in these four families, seven have stood in the sacred desk, of whom one went to heaven in his youth, and two others were not permitted to pursue their labors in the ministry, but are engaged in occupations as authors, and in are engaged in occupations as authors, and in 4. Do not include in secular conversation.—Madaughter-in-law against her mother-in-law. An
very professing Christians spend the interval be-

not been educated in any of the universities.—
In reply, we mentioned that such an education, however desirable, was not indispensably requisite. If a minister possessed true piety, was called of God to the Work, and possessed the requisite qualifications for a faithful discharge of its duties, it was considered a matter of no importance with us where he obtained his information, provided he possessed it, and was qualified as an able minister of the new covenant to impart the truth as it is in Jesus to his hearers, and fulfil the duties of a faithful pastor. And that in the opinion of competent judges, Mr. O. was considered an able, faithful, realous, and successful minister of Jesus Christ. That he possessed the entire confidence and esteem of the

twis pressing towever, to find that the more evangelical part of the Lutheran elvery were cordial friends to Mr. Oneken. And it was particularly gratifying to find that neither friend nor foe uttered a word against his character in any shape, not even attributing to him the expression of a single harsh or severe word. His extensive usefulness is seen from the fact that he has formed eight or nine churches. His converts, also were highly spoken of for their elevated morals, and correct and peaceful deportment. On the whole, I think that our visit was productive of much good in several ways. They seemed surprised that we should come so far, to interest ourselves in behalf of a few poor people, and our impression is, that the civil authorities will molest them no tarther. They seemed to have no proper understanding of the operation of christian sympathy and principle.

These facts, and others which might be told, will, no doubt surprise many who have formed a different purious of the operation of

These facts, and others which might be told, will no doubt surprise many who have formed a different opinion of the moral and religious condition of Ham burg. The true principle of religious therty, an The church is united with the State in all its con eerns. Every thing which is done by the clergy is said for by a fee, from the christening of an infant, to he giving of absolution, as performed by the Luth the giving of absolution, as performed by the Luthersus. Freedom of thought, and freedom of soul, are alike crushed in the germ. The Senators often insisted that they suffer every men to think as he pleases! but then it is evident that it is only liberty to think, and not to utter thoughts. It is a cause of devout gralitude, that such a man as Oneken, uniting the indomitable spirit of Luther, with the mildness of Melancibus, a man of strong talents and of a treasive Melanethon, a man of strong tatents and of learning is raised up for the great work of vindicat-ing the ordinances of Christ, and the spiritual char-thic charch. May be enjoy much of our acter of his church. May be enjoy much sympathy and prayers. Yours, in Christ, sympathy and prayers. Nov. 20, 1810.

THE HEATHEN POET HOMER, INFERIOR TO THE CHRISTIAN APOSTLE JOHN.—"A gentleman was once on raged in controversy with a clergyman, and declared that no writer, ancient or me dern, rivalled Homer in the sublimity of his com-

vens fled away, and there was found no place lieve, Lord, help my unbelief .- Bp. Hall.

for them." Your fabled God, he remarked, could only put half the heavens in a ferment by the distortion of his visage. At the bare appear-nace of the Christian Deity, creation trembles, and seeks annihilation for shelter."

WHOLE NO. 1301.

A VISIT TO THE INSANE.

The gloomiest wilderness on earth is the howling waste of ruined minds.

Such was the melancholy and oppressive re Such was the inclination and oppressive reflection that weighed on the heart, as we turns away from the "Insane Hospital" on Blackwell Island, near this city. It is an institution when the lunatic poor of the city are supported, and it the midst of all the painful sensations awakene by a visit among them, it is grateful to the benevolent to know that they are made comfortable by a visit among them, it is grateful to the benevolent to know that they are made comfortable here, and far more so than they have been at home or among their friends. Dr. M'CLELLAN the assistant physician, is constantly with then, devoting the energies of mind and body to the relief of the suffering, and the whole economy of the establishment, the arrangement and furniture of rooms, the conveniences for bathing, the supply of suitable food, the attention of nurses. Sec. combine to surround the unhappy beings here assembled with the few sources of comfort which a disordered intellect can enjoy.

But what enjoyment can there he in a shutternmind? One of the first cases that presented its and excited the sympathics of the prous heading to his companions as crazed as himself. I was an ignorant creature who had conceived the dead of being a "minister," and studying his Biblinight and day, and denying himself almost entirely sleep and food and drink, had soon made wreel of the little intellect God had given him, and found hasself in a read leaves the survey of the little intellect.

of the little intellect God had given him, and found himself in a mad house instead of a pulpit. Another was a female of fine figure and man-ners, who fancied herself the lady of General Another was a female of fine figure and manners, who fancied herself the lady of General Washington. She demanded great respect from those who addressed her; and spoke of the sweet communion she had enjoyed with the spirit of her departed husband, as he had appeared to her just before we entered her room.

The next was Queen Victoria. A girl of eighteen, having something of the face that the Queen is pictured with, had gone wild with the idea that she was entitled to the throne, and spoke of her carriage and horses that would soon he at the

carriage and horses that would soon be at the

door to convey her to the palace.

One had been suddenly driven to madness by the loss of property, and with solemn assurance—that she was not deranged, she besought us to effect her deliverance from her present confine-ment. Another fancied herself in hell, and re-peated constantly, "devtls, dammed." But all these and many more in this departmen

But sil these and many more in this department were comparatively quiet in their madness. There was another building where the more violent are caged. We looked into a room where were a dozen frantic fenales, apparently at peace with each other, (is there sympathy among the mad?) but ready to seize and tear a stranger the moment he presented himself. One of them approached with a smiling face, as if glad to greet a friend, but it was only a pretence to get a victim within her grass. Another room contained as many

but it was only a pretence to get a victim within her grasp. Another room contained as many men in the same stage of this mental malady.

In one cell was a little girl who had probably been brought to this horrible condition by the power of fear. As we looked in upon her, she drew her head instantly under the clothes of the bed on which she lay, but we could see that terror was written on every feature. She was haunted perpetually by the thought that some one was coming to kill her, and every sound that broke on her car was the presage of coming death.

Another recoiled from the touch of a hand even officed in kindness, and, with a whit profamity, bid as begone. A female through the grating of a cell doer spoke of love and marriage, and when her words did not meet with a favorable response,

the danned in hell, as they graw their tengues with pain, can scarcely be worse. She was coiled up in a heap of straw in a corner of her cell, naked and shrieking. If clothing was given her sie would tear it into rags, and all that kindness could do was to keep her warm and give her food. There she lay, and every breath was a piercing scream of agony in prayer! It was scarcely possible to distinguish words, but the tones were those of a devil lashed with scorpions and crying for mercy. "Oh Lord, Oh Lord," would now and then rise with terrific power, above the prolonged howl, and pierce the heart of the bearer as 'iron entering his soul." What was the cause of her madness, every one asks. We know not. Conjecture in such a case is useless. We left her, satisfied only with knowing that she is the most wretched being that we had ever seen.

It was gratifying to learn that the gospel had been recently brought directly to bear upon these unfortunate beings. As many of them as it is pro-

unfortunate beings. As many of them as it is prudent to assemble, are gathered in the hall on the Sabbath, and the soothing and precious truths of Submith, and the sorthing and precious truths of the religion of Jesus are familiarly presented. The madman from the tembs, who had just before been cutting himself with stenes, and whem no man could tame, soon was seen sitting, clothed and in his right mind, at the feet of the Saviour-God. And in these institutions where religious exercises have been for a length of time employ-ed, results happy and encouraging have followed, Philosophy would teach us to expect good from such means.

The treatment of the insone is a subject still in the infancy of its investigation. The moralist, the mental philosopher, the man of medical and phymental philosopher, the man of medical and physical science may find in this subject a field for anxious research. Humanity encourages such a study, and he who erects a beacon by which one lost intellect may return from its wandering; he who pours one drop of oil on the raging waves of a disordered mind, or one drop of water on the parched tongue of a maniac's spirit, has in his own bosom a rich reward,—,V. 1. Obs.

UPON LYING DOWN TO REST.

What a circle there is of human actions and events! We are never without some change, and yet that change is without any great variety; we sleep and wake, and wake and sleep, and eat and feel empty, labor in a containal interchange, yet hath the infinite wisdom of God so ordered it, that we are not weary of these perpetual iterations, but with no less appetite enter into our deliy courses than if we should pass them but once in our life. than if we should pass them but once in our life.
When I am weary of my day's lubor, how willingly do I undress noyself, and betake myself to my
bed; and ere morning, when I have wearied my
restless bed, how glad am I to rise and renew my

Why am I not more decisions to be unclothed of Why an I not more describes to be unclothed of this body, that I may be eletted upon with immor-tality? What is this but my closesst garment, which when it is once put off, my soul is at liber-ty and ease. Many a time have I lain down here in desire of rest, and after some tedletia changing of sides, have risen sleepless, disappointed, lan-guishing in my last leaves. guishing: in my list unensing, my body shall not fail of repose, nor my soul of joy; and in my rising up, neither of them shall fail of play; What hinders me, O God, but my infidelity (unbelief) from longing for this happy dissolution? The world halt misery and tell county and house

SYNOD OF

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1840.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY This Society has under its care 361 stations a out-stations, 156 missionaries, 49 European and 451 native assistants, 101 churches, 9,966 co 764 schools and 41.752 scholars. There are 15 printing establishments. The number of students preparing for missionary labor, under the auspices of the Society, is 20. The contributions of the year amounted to £91,119. It is a most interesting fact, that more than £15,000 of this sum wer received from missionary churches! The income of the society includes no grant from the government, either in England or the colonies, but con sists solely of the free will offerings of the people The directors express their deep and solemn conviction of the importance of a well-qualified nativ agency in every sphere of missionary labor. In harmony with the sentiments and wishes of mission ary brethren now at home, the directors have r cently resolved to establish a literary and theologic cal institution at Bangalore in the presidency Madras, and they trust that a similar institu may be shortly established in Bengal, in Africa, i the West Indies, and in the isles of the Pacific

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

This Society has under its care 11 missions stations, and 931 laborers. Of these 82 are English clergymen, 13 Lutheran, and 9 native or born clergymen, of whom 68 are married. Th number of attendants on public worship is 43,586; nicants, 3,050; schools, 548; scholars, 28, 849. The receipts of the year amounted to more than 100,000 pounds sterling. During the year there had been sent forth 17 ordained missionarie and 5 catechists, including 7 ordained missionari who have returned to their stations. Twelve of these being married, the total number of individuals is 34. Eighteen students have been received into the missionary institution at Islington, and 27 still remain under preparation in it. The Church Missionary Society has been in operation forty years The last twenty-five years have been a period of uninterrupted peace. During these forty years, great events of a moral and religious character have occurred; such as the establishment and extensi of Missionary and Bible Societies, the opening India to the free preaching of the gospel, the aboli tion of the Slave-trade, and the extinction of slaver in the British colonies, and the formation of improv ed systems of national and Christian education The arts and sciences, ministering to the cause God, have, during the same period, received a fresh impulse, so that in a brief series of years, they seen have out-stripped the course of entire former ce turies. The religious awakenings at Krishnagur in North India, and throughout the society's station n New Zealand, prove that multitudes of the na tives in those regions, are rapidly preparing for the fullest participation in the blessings of the gospe The native converts, however, are not suffice disciplined to sustain and carry forward the mighty work among them. They need the help of E ropean models more extensively presented to their view. They need pastors of deep piety, and good education, sound judgment, and self-denying hab its. But where are the men who will go forth a missionaries in the name of the Lord

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Missionaries 371, of whom 210 are principally connected with heathers and converts from heathenism, and 161 labor among European and British Colonists. These missionaries a assisted by 2,361 catechists and readers, and 322 salaried and 3,307 gratuitous teachers. Number of members in Society, 78,504, consisti of 64,069, chiefly from among the heathen, and 14, 435 from among professed Christians. Scholars 55,078, of whom 41,701 are from among the he then. Expenditure, £100,071. A regular and per manent addition to the means of the Society, of at least ten or twelve thousand pounds per annum, is urgently demanded. An admirable mission hou has been erected in London from the centennary fund, for the use of the Society

INEFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH PULPIT.

The last Edinburgh Review contains an article on this subject, which is written in a very good spirit, and which contains some important views. The deficiencies which the writer points out, are not confined, we fear, to his side of the Atlantic The pulpit, throughout Christendom, is, doubtless, susceptible of great improvement. The chief es of the mediocrity of the generality of sermons, in the opinion of the writer, are, first, that preachers do not sufficiently cultivate, as part of their professional education, a systematic acquaintance with the principles upon which all effective at he founded with the lit under which their topics must be chosen, and the mode in which they must be exhibited, in order to secure popular impression; and, secondly, that they do not, after they have assumed their sacred functions, give sufficient time or labor to the preparation

of their discourses.

Preachers are not sufficiently instructed in the principles of pulpit eloquence. A systematic exosition of the laws, in conformity with which all effective discourses to the people must be constructed, should be made a part of the education of every one designed for the ministerial office. No public speaker should be destitute of a clear perception of those principles of man's nature on which conviction and persuasion depend, and of those proprie ties of style, which ought to characterise all disclos ures which are designed to effect these objects. Such knowledge would prevent men from setting out wrong, or abridge the amount and duration of their errors. Nothing is more common than for a speaker to set out with false notions as to the style which effective public speaking requires The young especially, are apt to despise the true style for what are its chief excellencies,-its sim plicity and severity. The example of the late Rev William Augustus Hare, whose sermons have been reprinted in this country, shows what may be done on this subject. His great knowledge, instead of being employed for the sake of ostentation, only him more precisely what was to be done and how he ought to set about it. When he left Cambridge, to undertake the charge of a congregation in a remote rural district, he resolved so to express himself that all should understand him. He essed, in an eminent degree, the art of making difficult things appear plain; of setting obvious truths in novel lights; of illustrating them by familiar images, and of expressing them in a style habitually animated, and now and then singularly viva

Again, the principal office of a minister, is that of a public instructor. Of course, the duties of that office must ever be his chief business. To whatever extent he may undertake other engagements, he should sacredly reserve sufficient time for the preparation of his sermons. The construction of a

discourse which shall be adapted in matter, arrangement, and style, to produce a strong impres a popular audience, seems to be a task, which re quires much more time and labor than are generally bestowed upon it. There will always, of course, be an immense difference in the sermons of different individuals. But there are few men, fit to be in the ministry at all, who could not with diligence, compose a discourse which might be generally use ful and interesting, at least much more so than discourses are often found to be. Prolonged study and meditation are never without their reward. Either some new materials are collected, or they strike by a new arrangement of them, or some new truth is elicited, or some old truth is exhibited under a new aspect, or illustrated in a manner which gives it an ortance never felt before, and extends its influ ence from the understanding to the imagination and thence to the affections. Such sources of interest as these, are sure to reveal themselves soon er or later, to the mind that honestly and diligent sets itself to seek them, with the conviction that they are to be had, and must be obtained. Every preacher ought to take earnest heed to do what he has to do as well as he can.

RELIGIOUS CHARACTER OF THE HISTO-

RIAN, NIEBUHR This distinguished historian and phil born at Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1777. His father was the eminent Oriental traveller, Carsten Niebuhr. The child had an extraordinary aptitude for acquiring languages, which was abundantly favored by circumstances. He seems to have had an acquaintance with at least twenty of the more important languages, from whose treasures he gathered his vast and multifarious knowledge. He studied at Meldorf, the residence of his parents, at Ham burgh, Kiel, Edinburgh, and other places. He was mployed on important public business in Copenhagen, and afterwards, under the Prussian govern ment, in Berlin. This was at the period of Bona parte's ascendancy and downfall. He was subse mently sent to Rome as an ambassador of the Proian government. He remained in that city several years engaged on his great Roman history and in other studies. The last seven years of his life were passed in giving lectures in the university of Bonn. died on the 2d of January, 1831. His greatly beloved wife followed him nine days after and they were laid to rest in the same grave. The literary reputation of Niebuhr is well know

to be of the very highest rank. His Roman histo

ry, whatever may be the opinion which is enter tained of some of the conclusions to which he has come, is a monument of learning, of the almost in tuitive perception of truth, of rapid combination and, indeed, of almost all the qualities which wer necessary for his adventurous undertaking. The time has not yet come at which the worth of his veries will be estimated according to their truvalue. Posterity must decide how much of his bold and original views will become a part of Roman history. Of his character as a scholar and a state man, we have here nothing to say. To his reli rounding Protestant neology and Roman Catholic superstition, we wish briefly to refer. Three volumes of his correspondence have lately been published by Mr. Perthes of Hamburgh. These letters, written in the most unstudied and guileless manner, afford a true index to his real feelings and character. He thus writes of his son Marcus "His heart shall be elevated to God as soon as he is capable of any sentiment, and his childish feel. ings shall express themselves in prayers and hymns. All which in our time was out of use shall be in dispensable and a familiar custom to him." Again He is not to me a Protestant Christian, who does ot consider the history of Christ's earthly life, ac cording to its genuine literal sense, with all its miracles, as clearly historical as any other event in the course of history, and is not as calmly and firm ly convinced of it; who has not the strongest concictions of all points in the Apostle's creed in their literal sense; who does not treat every doctrine and every commandment of the New Testament as unquestionably of Divine Revelation. A Christianity after the manner of our modern philosophers and pantheists is to me no Christianity; though it may e a very intellectual, a very ingenious philosophy I have often said that I will not begin with a meta physical God, I will have no other than that of the Bible. "There can be no doubt," says the Quarterly Review, "that the fearful circumstances in which he lived, and his own personal afflictions and distresses, deepened that strong sense of the provi dential government of the world, which was the ground work of Niebuhr's earnest and conscientious moral character. His trust in the Divine justice and goodness lav at the bottom of all his stern and impassioned hatred of baseness and evil, of his ardent and noble sympathies with the lofty and the good. He recognized and adored the Divine power and ed in his sorrows, he submitted in his privations, to the decrees of an All-wise Being." "Pray to God," he said to his children on his dying bed, "God alone can help you;" and himself was seen to seek onsolation and strength in private prayer.

With such instances as that of Niebuhr, and, we may add, of several of the most eminent tiving hisorians of Germany before us, we certainly do wrong in condemning the Germans in mass, as infidels and atheists. The indiscriminating judgments which we often pronounce, are a proof simply of our own ignorance and exclusiveness.

NEW YORK SAILOR'S HOME.

We believe the establishment of institutions de nominated Sailor's Homes and conducted on principles like those in Boston and New York, is a st wise and efficient means of promoting the best good of seamen. Thus far the system has worked well. We can see this in the following facts relating to the New York Sailor's Home.

"Since we have been in operation," says the report of August last, " we have had nearly 5,000 boarders. We have deposited in the Scamen's Saving Bank about \$18,000 in 300 different accounts, and as much has been sent home to parents in the country. About 250 of the boarders have been apparently reformed from habits of intemperance since coming to the house, and I feel safe in saying there have been at least one hundred hopeful con versions to God. There have been fifty sailors promoted to the situation of first officers of vessels two hundred have received the situation of second officer, and five or six have obtained the command of vessels, all of whom have risen from before the

mast since coming to the house." We can only regret that a a much larger liberali ty has not been employed by the Christian public in sustaining these institutions. They are eminently deserving of the confidence and ample support of the Christian community.

There are three houses of the above description ander the patronage of the American Seamen's Friend Society, in the city of New York, two for white and one for colored seamen. Those for white seamen have been in operation about three

years. Here seamen can find a refuge from the wiles of those lying in wait to spoil them; are nce; find, as associates, men of sobriety and correct moral and religious principle; find an easy and ready access to the house of God; find valuable reigious books and periodicals to occupy vacant hours; find experienced men who have been or are officers of vessels, interested for them and capable of giving and profit them. the most valuable advice. Hence the importance to seamen of the well conducted Sailor's

ANTIQUARIAN HALL.

We advise such of our readers as may have easion to pass through Worcester, and who may have a leisure hour there, not to fail of paying their respects to the Antiquarian Hall in that beautiful town. They will find here the very valuable and extensive library of the American Antiquarian Society, and a cabinet of the interesting relics of the olden times. This building is embosomed in beautiful shrubbery, and is a quiet and delightful retreat from the busy bustle of the modern world. This library had its origin in a magnificent dona

ion of Isaiah Thomas, Esq., about \$12,000. To this he added his own library, amounting to about 3,000 bound volumes. These books embrace large variety of works connected with American story. From a descendant of the old Mather fam ily, 900 volumes were received as a donation, being the remnants of libraries of Rev. Increase and Cotton Mather. A large bequest of German periodi cals and books was made by the will of t Dr. William Bentley. One hundred and twenty eight volumes, illustration of the topography, loc tory, and antiquities of England and Wales, and of gealogy and heraldry, were recently bestowed the President of the institution, the Hon. Thor as L. Winthrop. Valuable donations of books have been made by other individuals. The library now unts to more than 12,000 volumes. A very valuable catalogue in a volume of 552 printed pages has been prepared with great care About fifteen housand separate tracts and pamphlets have been bound in 1,035 volumes, embracing a vast amount interesting matter, which may prove of great value to the future student of our country's history

We found here an interesting relic of ancien days in the shape of a printed volume, appearing rom internal evidence to have been printed as ear ly as 1470, only forty years after the discovery of art of printing. It is full of grotesque cuts of plants, animals and minerals, the strange efforts of the first designers of the letter press of Germany There is a copy, in perfect preservation, of the eautiful Venetian Bible of 1476, printed only sev nteen years from the invention of cast metal types by Schoeffer, in Mentz, Germany. This book wa owned by Increase Mather, and by one of his deendants was presented to this library. It loubtedly the greatest typograpical curiosity is

There are 1.251 volumes of newspapers, begin ing with the first newspaper published in Ameri a, the Boston News Letter, commenced in 1704 The series of these publications down to 1774, is ore full and perfect than can be found elsewher in the United States. It is deeply interesting t it down with one of these bound volumes of the News Letter, for example, in one's hand, and the find one's self amid the stirring scenes of the old French or the Revolutionary War, as week after week developed the interesting events of those p riods. While the various authentic public docnents of those days are given, there is a more mi nute relation of interesting facts than could, of urse, be embraced in any general history of those times. There is no small entertainmons also, witnessing the progress of various improvement useful to society, as these periodicals present the past in contrast with the present. The News Let er contains various proposals in reference to the transportation of passengers from Boston in varie rections, anterior to the revolution, which is vast edifying to us who have the wings of the wine the days of the triumph of steam.

The Boston Gazette extending from 1719 to 1811 been continued in a regular series to 1828 There have been added twenty years of the Na onal Intelligencer, eighteen years of the Nationa Christian Watchman and the Christian Register sides many other valuable periodicals.

From a note in one of those volumes, we lear

| newspapers originated in diffe | rent States in |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| wing order :- | |
| Boston, (News Letter,) | 1704. |
| Philadelphia, | 1719. |
| New York, | 1725. |
| Maryland, | 1728. |
| Rhode Island, | 1732 |
| South Carolina, | 1732 |
| Virginia, | 1736. |
| Connecticut, | 1755. |
| New Hampshire, | 1756 |
| North Carolina, | 1763. |
| Delaware, | 1775. |
| New Jersey, | 1777 |

The cabinet occupies a large room in one of the vings of the building. "Besides an extensive collection of foreign and native minerals, and of shell nany of them of singular beauty and high scientifi value, there are old specimens of the arts of Peru and Mexico; a vast number of implements, ute sils, weapons and ornaments of the northern In dians, and some of the most interesting memorials of the planters of New England and of the patriot of the revolution. The coins exceed two thousand n number; some hundred bear the impress of the emperors of Rome; many are stamped with the pine tree of the province and the Indian of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and most of those which have been issued by the several American States have been preserved. Almost every variety of the continental currency has its represen tation in the piles of paper money.'

The portraits of many of the most distinguishe ncient worthies of our country, adorn the different halls, and the engravings of maps, which are nunerous, are, some of them, curious specimens of the art of design.

Gratifying success has attended the efforts of the librarian to perfect the collection of legislative and judicial records of the several States of the Union. Materials are thus, from year to year accumulating, of vast value to the student and the statesm They may here find the most important source of truction in legislation and jurisprudence.

Many curious manuscripts are collected, and in a good state of preservation. We were interested in ooking over the diaries of several of the venerable Puritan fathers, just as they were originally written by their own hands.

Among the relics of the American revolution. noticed one of the ponderous links of the chain stretched across the Hudson river, near West Point, to prevent the passage of British vessels. It is a sober affair certainly, having a gravity of one hundred pounds or there abouts. With links of such size, this may have been called a safety chain, most emphatically.

The yearly income of this institution is about fourteen hundred and eighty dollars.

We will only add, whoever visits the Antiquarian Hall at Worcester, will receive the polite and rought under a direct and strong religious influ- kind attention of the librarian, whose familiarity with all that is contained in the institution, and patient attention to all the inquiries of the visitors, render him just such an officer as is needed there, and give him a place in the grateful recollections of all who have enjoyed his kind efforts to interest

PASTORAL LIBRARIES

A plan is on foot, for securing parochial libraries for the use of the pastors of our churches, by the contributions of their congregations. May success attend it.

Ministers are commonly too poor to purchase for themselves, to any extent, the standard works on biblical literature, theology, &c. And if they deny themselves the comforts of life to do it, in obedience to the prompting of their desires for the edification of their people, such an investiture of their "say ings" is the most profitless imaginable to their fa ilies after their decease. Hence they are deterred from the effort to replenish the empty shelves of "the library," and conclude to do the best they can, with the scanty stock of knowledge acquired at the seminary, and the occasional additions they may make to it, from the chance publications of the day falling in their way. They cannot be blamed for this, so long as their people furnish them only the means of a scanty sub tence, and God gives them families to be fed and clothed.

Books they must have, or their congregations ust suffer the evils of sterile ministrat Books they can have, if indivividuals in each few years, devoted to the formation and increase when the congregations shall resolve to make the requisite exertion to procure them. And these books, possessing standard value, will descend from one generation of ministers to another, and con tinue to reflect their light on a long line of posterity Every congregation doing this, consults its own i provement-augments its strength-increases its at ractiveness in the eye of any valuable candidate for the ministry, and creates a new bond of union between its several compound parts. A library richly stored with the fruits of the intellectual labo of the great and the good of other years, is acknow ledged on all hands to be indispensable to the theo logical seminary and the college—they cannot live and prosper without it; but every minister's study is, or ought to be, a theological seminary, and ollege, for the education of the souls committee to his charge for usefulness on earth, and glory in heaven; but without a well replenished and well assorted library, can it be so? more likely to be a hole for foxes.

But, how can it be done? Let one or mo ealthy individuals in each congregation purchase a library and give it to the church. Or, let pastors by personal solicitation collect the requisite funds for there is no indelicacy in this, since it is not in diridual benefit, but that of the people and succesve pastors they seek. Or, let parochial associ ions be formed, the annual payment of specified ums to constitute membership. Or let the ladies take the thing in hand, and they will not fail of suc ess. Such are the suggestions accompanying the oublished plan.

General depositories are established where all he standard works will be kept on hand, or pro Mr. Haven's at 199 Broadway, New York; Mr. Hooker's, corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets Philadelphia: Crocker & Brewster, Gould, Kendall & Lincoln's, Ives & Dennet's Boston, are

ualifications of Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, general superintendant of the enterprise, by the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and most of the Evangel cal clergy in New York and Philadelphia, of differ

library should not become a popular object in the eyes of any and all evangelical churches. "Fami-Jibraries," "social libraries," and "Sabbath School libraries" are all deservedly popular; and yet neither of them promise half the good to sociey and the church, as a well furnished "parochial library." They are but twinkling stars in the firnament of Zion; this, is the sun in the midst of them. They are but streams fertilizing the fields through which they flow; this is the fountain whence those streams derive their fertilizing power. A reading and studious ministry forms a reading and studious congregation-and rice rersa. But the minister cannot read and study without books, more than the farmer can break up the fallow ground without the plough and the harrow, or the chanic frame his h the chisel and the plane. He must have them, or gregation will answer for itself-not till after deep and prayerful consideration however-when we dare say, the universal response will be-YES

HOME MISSIONS

[Notices from the Home Missionary, for December, 1840.]

AUXILIARIES .- The BERKSHIRE and COLUMBIA MISSIONARY SOCIETY, has raised about \$950 the past year; of which \$500 have been expended within its limits, and the remainder paid over to the Mas sachusetts Missionary Society. From the annual report it appears, that out of 30 towns in Berkshire Co., eight enjoy no Evangelical Congregational ministry; and in most of them, the ministrations sustained are not of a character to interest the intelligent mind, or to improve the heart. THE VERMOST DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY

has received from the churches but \$2,474,60 the past year. Only 77 out of 202 churches have contributed anything to the great cause during that period. 50 churches have been aided, and 43 min ters have been employed. Not less than 5,000 souls have been brought directly and constantly under the influence of the stated ministrations of the gospel. One third of all the ministers in Vermont, receive aid from the Society. A large number of feeble churches need aid, and are ready to die for real want of it, to whom it yet cannot be supplied from the income of the Societies. And there are many other places dwelling in darkness and seeing no light, where the gospel with all its saving influences might be introduced, had the Society sufficient pecuniary strength. Yet the Congregational church es of Vermont have not less than 23,000 members Were the contributions of the last year averaged among them all, that average would be 141-2 cents! " Tell it not in Gath "

THE CONNECTICUT MISSIONARY SOCIETY, from June 1, 1839, to June 1, 1840, received \$4,537,78, and expended in Connecticut, \$3,161, besides granting \$1,000 to Rhode Island. The American Home Miss. Society received from the State during the same term, \$6,098,76, making an aggregate of \$10,-672,54-nearly \$2,500 more than the contributions

heavy pecuniary pressure, that has embarrassed all had been very imperfect. I mean a s parts of the land. (Another amount is added quite intelligible to us, of \$2,010,22, making an aggregate devoted to Home Missions, in the State, of hid and revealed herself among the clouds—It12,684,76.) The report dwells with great force a beautiful sight. We stood near the American and beauty on the utility of Home Missions, as seen side of the great Fall, waiting for the clo in their influences on the feeble churches of the perse. The "dim wood aisles" overshad State, the manufacturing villages, and what were once called, "desolations" and "waste places." All of it is true, if applied to the whole land, so far is those influences have spread over it.

THE WESTERN RESERVE DOMESTIC MISSIONAy Society, has increased in strength the past year, notwithstanding all embarrassn ons in the churches are fewer and less appalling than a year ago; Christians feel more deeply the importance of the work : the Lord has poured out his spirit on several of the churches, and put a new ong into the mouths of many. The collections of the year have been \$1,079,25. Eleven missiona-

lowa.-The organization of a church has been ompleted at Farmington, and the Lord's-supper for the first time adm istered. This is in the midst of a densely settled community

MISSOURI.-Rev. F. R. Gray, has found ncouraging tokens of the Lord's presence, on Sugar Creek, in Pike Co., and also at Louisville, Lincoln But political matters form the theme of general and absorbing interest. Sickness too of a disc, alternately annihilating and revealing the very malignant character, has spread considerably through the country-a bilious fever tending to congestion. At Newark, six have been added to the church. The Campbellites are full of the spirit of roselytism, denouncing every thing that is really religious, as superstition, heresy and mystery of Babylon, &c.; while their only concern is to get as many as possible under the water, as indisper sable to salvation, and then into their church, when they are left at liberty to live as they cho

ILLISOIS .-- At Gap Grove, and Rock River Ranls, sickness has been alarming and deaths frequent Mr. Gaston has lost, among many others, one ber of his church, upon whom rested one fifth of the responsibility of the church, both temporal and piritual. Yet the carelessness of community on the subject of religion, continues, and is distressinghough the pastor within three weeks was called o attend twelve funerals.

INDIANA .- Among the greatest hindrances to the ork of God, is the high political excitement prevailing. "On this subject professors of religion think they are doing God service to expend all their

MICHIGAN .- A church of 20 members was formed st spring at Port Huron, and eight have since been added. A Religious Society has been organized ac ording to law, and a favorable change has taker place in the moral aspects of the community. Disase however has recently entered every family, and laid hold of almost every individual. Many have The Executive Committee has made 17 appoint

nents, and 3 new appointments the last month. The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of \$1, 376,77. Beside this, the Philadelphia Agency \$715. Central Agency at Utica, \$562,24.

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER .- NO. X.

We approached Ningara !- It was a m deep interest, and even of intense excitement to all berless errors of the world, she is hold and our fellow-passengers, who like myself were soon to getic. We have been delighted with every take their first look at the cataract. The route we had chosen was the best for enjoying a first glimpse of the Falls. Indeed, I know of no point from tion about the style, notwithstanding its wa which a more grand conception of their vastness can be gained than the place on the Lockport rail road, where we come upon the bank of the river. It is about a mile below the Falls,-perhaps more. Directly below us, at a depth of 200 feet, the river floats in comparative quietness; while by turning the head we have a fine view of the commence-ment of the "Whirlpool Rapid," at the point where the torrent turns a short corner and disappears in foam .- But we have little time to look in that diection. We have taken our stand,-some 20 of the younger and more ent'usiastic,-upon the top of the cars, to get an early peep at the wonder .-Can that be it? What else can it be !- Instantiv and involuntarily we announce to the tantalized inside passengers, by our stampings and exclamations. that we are beforehand in the sight. And what a sight! People tell of being disappointed. This is not strange, especially in the case of a glowing imagination, which has unconsciously built a cataract 1,000 feet high instead of some hundred and sixty.-And yet I know not how any one can be disappointed even in the first view, if he gets it from this point .- Below as I said, was the river its steep banks overhung with verdure formed a use without the axe, the saw, noble vista, or rather a deep and heavy frame, to the magnificent picture. We could not see the played in the first and second No's, he will d doom himself to intellectual indolence, and doom bottom of the cataract; but this only left the imagi-. The turning body of water,-its fall to a great distance, till lost sight of,-and the clouds of vapor rising from those unseen depths and rising to the very beavens, ometimes veiling the whole face of the cataract for moment,-all this made us feel in a moment that Niagara was indeed all that it had been represented, and all that we had heard of, and dreamed of, and

> longed to see, for so many years. It is needless to give a detail of our visits to the different points of view. The routine is the same or nearly so, with all travellers. And, let me say, most who arrive at the Falls on the American side, bestow, in my judgment, a disproportionate share of their time upon that side. Formerly the Canathe loveliest flowers, that ever adorned the dian side was considered, as it undoubtedly is, the of a "disciple whom Jesus loved"-ga best, and the other was only visited as that now is, formed into a beautiful bouquet by the by way of variety. But American enterprise hav- filial affection, and offered to the acceptant ing provided excellent accommodations and facili- grims toward the heavenly city, for their ties, and American ingenuity having succeeded in ment and delight. Many have already a puffing this side as the only one worth visiting, the and rejoiced in its sweet odors, and the tide has turned; and while the large American ho- Lord of the way" for such a token of his tels are crowded,-the spacious "Clifton house," on the British shore, in the very centre of the aught of its power to charm and it panorama, -stands almost "solitary" as well as traveller, and is even fresher and more bet "alone."—Here is undoubtedly the very finest its garniture now, than when first plucked spot in all the vicinage of the Falls, to gain due im- native bed. It will be found at CROCKER & B pressions of their grandeur. You are immediately srea's, and will form as neat and precious a in front of them,—and a little below them, to the east, their thunder is heard, while the principal to a child or a friend, on the recur ound on the American side is that of the rapids. day, or the commencement of a new year. To have a front room at the Clifton House, and other memorable era of a transitory life watch the scene for a few days, under the varying dation of that, which has already to aspects of day and night, sunshine and storm, must, to every lover of the grand and sublime in nature, be greatly preferable to a lodging at either of the American Houses, wholly out of sight of the Falls. fact, that even this demand is far below It is true there is much beauty in the rapids,—the islands, and the forest-walks which American en- question, and cannot by any possibility terprise has made so accessible by means of stairs creased as to produce a surfeit. Tast and bridges, &c. - and no visitor ought to neglect and handle this, we say to all who love the Iris Island and the Tower. But for a lodging,for the principal "stopping place," I would by all eans recommend the British Hotel.

I said we followed the usual routine. But there Glory," ere he left the shores of time of the preceding year. This increase has accrued without any extraneous agency, and amidst the which I should now feel that my view of Nisgara may in a few days, be had at Crocker & Brewser?

rainbow,-or rather a suintervals of a few minutes as the p oble forest trees, stretched away bets the American shore to a distance which feel our lonely condition on an island in a midst of this rushing world of waters standing on an overhanging rock which break at any moment, and leave our fat conjecture. On the other side was the tumbling as wildly as ever, and roaring more than it had ever seemed to do by day not see down into the abyss And then, the lowest and whitest portion of spray looked like a torrent, as if the lower half the fall instead of being perpendicular, had he formed over a sloping bed of rock. But the m soon began to gild the western edge of the which had concealed her, and we hurried d steep bank toward the town, to be ready us went out upon the fragments of the plank which extends quite to the edge of th was indeed a beautiful sight. low in the heavens, so that the arch The clouds every few moments fleeted a but distinct colors which adorned the rainbow was to other rainbows, what m to sunlight, more soft and more hea few who were present will join with me that it was the most agreeable part of We retraced our steps through the di

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ome danger of getting lost,-for a guide

be thought of by those who really

only made the flowers and the

to think of before sleeping.

nature,-were overtaken by a slight sh

night fragrance more bountifully, and

steps over the bridge, now and then no

seen Niagara by moonlight, and it wa

its high parapets to see the moonlight gluncin the rapids, sought rest rather than sleep —W.

THE FLOWER GARDEN; or chapters sequel to Floral Biography. By (beth. New York; M. W. Dodd. 1 er & Brewster. pp. 330, 12mo. 1840. The volume to which this is a sequel

ot seen. If it contain as much of m itual instruction as the volume new la too valuable to be neglected. The p profit to be found in the perusal of these 33 is not readily to be measured. If then ways the directness and point that char writings of American at gentlemen-there is great delicacy and purity and tenderness, wealth of thought a ance of manner, pervading every this writer's pen. In her religious clear and full, and seems to have held with Hannah More, and other kindred st sex. In her delineations of character, she cately discriminating, as might be anticipate her familiar acquaintance with Flora and he spring. In her enforcements of Christian dat all its branches, she is urgent and p her warnings against self-indulgence and the our eye has fallen upon, and edified too, un solute perfection, and an overflowing richne thought at every point in the line of which combine to excite admiration and grate toward the fair author herself, and the Divine viour she loves and adores

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.—The second No. this new periodical, edited by Rev. Thomas Stockton, of the Methodist Episcopal church just received. It is issued monthly form, of eight pages, and is elegantly prin are made from a recent edition of Chill works. For "Organized Christian Presbyterian church in this country, fr of Dr. J. McDowell. Hymns, on "Cr Providence," by James McHenry; and Vigil of Love." by Mrs. E. H. Evans; and "1 lennial," by J. N. McJilton. "Inconsister Party Spirit with Christianity," by A. A. L. comb, together with literary notices, and ing extracts, &c. The curt and manly st Editor, speaks thus far for his literary qualifier in the conduct of such a work, and so long shall exhibit the courteous and Christian s less enjoy the patronage of many intelligent

LIBEARY OF HEALTH, No. 11 .- Thoughts Feasting-Solitary Vice Exposed-Philosoph Cookery-Dogs as Food-Fermented Liquor venile Temperance Books-and Chapter of Inter gence, are the topics of the present No., treated the usual direct manner of the editor.

"PAYSON'S THOUGHTS Many of our readers have no doubt met, a

and blessed this little volume. It is among richest of its class, and unsurpassed in beauty fragrance by any flower that blooms in the gar has been multiplied to thousands, with of parental or paternal affection, as can be mony of an almost unequalled demand for ply of the Christian public, may seem but we are justified in speaking as we sic as well as the relative value of the a of God, and ye shall find enlargement of crease of spirituality, and many a swe the happiness of him who laved in the

Presbyteries, churches, con pastoral relati tween the mir to which they plored, and reproper desire quent change or inability to support, or o encourageme the part of the inefficiency. and paralyzes cripples the er so to be. Ha a very consid Some of them from the presditions have be cants. The ca bath Schools Syxop of Ci

ator of the m congregations been blessed vine Spirit. is large enough Many places ar be located with fill them, as must be brough ance must be h shall give then sionary labor bes gregations, equ acted with mu lished, and to w

WEST NANTH here six months bers 52. A pro tember, when the of sin, in appear pressions, and I leasure as befor

to in this city two The still small v attends the wor upon the passion are praying with more are inquir tention of others are not willing to fear of man bringe Monmons.-The

hed : when their will receive no some influence, th appeals to the peop is wonderful; their the seasons; and w ence, they entertai to prophecy; they and Jambres with the pure gospel of

REV. MR. HUNT perance a week o crowded houseswell pointed with to and manufacturers expressed, that sine s efforts will be al and desolating tr

WINE FOR THE times found, when that the Wine used dicating the presen ant to temperance n The Advertisemen nion Wine, for sal form those who wish at occasion, whe men of the Wine all our readers as ple

ly free from alcohol. Annerst, Mass.

Gazette says, the Repaish in Amherst, ste few Sabbaths since, that society thirty yes 150, and baptized 45 deaths which occurred Among these, were 1 heads of families.

The Bible Cause .e American Bib t Cincinnati, in pron ause in that region. seen instrumental in ittees who were app districts had not al ere to complete thei

The Transcript says New Bedford jail, aborious Thanksgiving of got up principally the Benjamin Rodoman, Es nd upwards of 100

AMERICAN SUNI FREDERICK A. PACI taries of the Americal vered a lecture last we as before the Theolog hat at Newton we ha lis subject, which was the study of the Bible our rising country, a illustrated by a the eye and unders o are soon to occupy vincing. Some inte ing his recent visit ten; and also respect ich the Union is en Schools wherever there ing them with suitable tional views. We can petus was given to man will be bereafter appare inefficiency. The evils of it are—that it weakens

to be. Harmony and brotherly love prevail in

a very considerable degree in all the churches.

Some of them have enjoyed seasons of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, and considerable ad-

ditions have been made to the number of communi-

gress; and prayer meetings, Bible Classes and Sab-

bath Schools are held in most of the congregations.

been blessed with the reviving influence of the Di-

months missionary labor in addition. The Synod

with much decision on the subject of slavery,

of temperance, of the benevolent societies, and a

religious newspaper at the West-recommending

carnestly the Cincinnati Observer, recently estab

our abstracts made to-day.

lished, and to which we are indebted for several of

WEST NASTMEAL, PA .- A church, organized

here six months ago, with 21 members, now numhers 52. A protracted meeting was held in Sep-tember, when the Spirit of God seemed to be pres-

cants. The cause of benevolence is making pro-

.---VOL. XXV. fect. I mean a splendid lunar succession of them, formed at a succession of them, formed at moon alternately erself among the clouds.—It was We stood near the American I, waiting for the clouds to dis-wood aisles" overshadowed by stretched away between us and e to a distance which made us ondition on an island in the very ng world of waters, with our feet verhanging rock which might nt, and leave our fate matter of he other side was the cataract as ever, and roaring more loudly med to do by day. We could the abyss. It was too dark, est and whitest portion of the torrent, as if the lower half or lower half of cing perpendicular, had been g bed of rock. But the moon the western edge of the cloud a her, and we hurried down the her, and we nurried down the he town, to be ready. Some of he fragments of the plank bridge te to the edge of the water.—It ful sight. The moon was still so that the arch was large. few moments fleeted across her ilating and revealing the dim ich adorned the scene. The ainbows, what moonlight is and more beautiful,-and the nt will join with me in saying agreeable part of our visit. eps through the dim forest, in ing lost,—for a guide is not to who really love and enjoy ken by a slight shower, which

> BLICATIONS. graphy. By Charlotte Eliza-M. W. Dodd. Boston; Crock. 330, 12mo. 1840.

and the earth give out their ountifully, and, retracing our

now and then peeping over

the moonlight glancing on

rather than sleep.-We had

onlight, and it was something

ping.

hich this is a sequel, we have n as much of moral and spire volume now before us, it is eglected. The pleasure and the perusal of these 330 pages point that characterize the authors,-ladies as well as pat delicacy and refinement. ealth of thought and elerading every chapter, from her religious views she is to have held communion to have held commended other kindred spirits of her ons of character, she is delias might be anticipated from ance with Flora and her offements of Christian duty, in is urgent and powerful. In if-indulgence and the numworld, she is bold and ener on delighted with every page on, and edified too, unless our here is a bewitching fascina-twithstanding its want of aban overflowing richness of nt in the line of discussion, te admiration and gratitude, herself, and the Divine Sa

YORLD.—The second No. of dited by Rev. Thomas H. hodist Episcopal church, is ed monthly, in large quarto and is elegantly printed. Un-ble Christianity," selections dedition of Chillingworth's ized Christianity," we are sketch of the history of the n this country, from the pen . Hymns, on "Creation and mes McHenry; and "The rs. E. H. Evans; and "MilcJilton. "Inconsistency of hristianity," by A. A. Lipsiterary notices, and interest curt and manly style of the r for his literary qualifications a work, and so long as he ous and Christian spirit dissecond No's, he will doubtligent Chris minations.

ice Exposed—Philosophy of pod—Fermented Liquors—Juooks-and Chapter of Intelliof the present No., treated in

THOUGHTS."

ave no doubt met, admired, e volume. It is among the unsurpassed in beauty and r that blooms in the gardens It is indeed a collection of that ever adorned the parterre esus loved "-gathered and ful bouquet by the hand of red to the acceptance of Pilenly city, for their refreshany have already accepted it, et odors, and thanked "the ch a token of his love. It thousands, without losing charm and invigorate the sher and more beautiful in when first plucked from its ind at CROCKER & BREW. as neat and precious a token affection, as can be presented on the recurrence of a birthent of a new year, or any a transitory life. Commen as already received the testinalled demand for the supblic, may seem superfluous; n speaking as we do, by the and is far below the intrinve value of the article in any possibility he so insurfeit. Taste,-touch,to all who love the words enlargement of mind, inmany a sweet foretaste of

by the 15th of December.

sed and cooked for the prisoners.

ds of 100 turkies and chickens were pur-

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

For the Boston Recorder.

o laved in the "Ocean of hores of time work, in elegant binding, at Crocker &Brewster's

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT. Synon or Indiana.—This Synon consists of 5

Presbyteries, containing about 36 ministers, and 65

It appears to be ascertained beyond a doubt, that all the States, except New-Hampshire, Virginia, 8. Synon OF INDIANA.—This Synod consists of 5 churches, composed of about 3,000 members. The churches, composed of about 3,000 members. The pastoral relation exists but in few instances, behave chosen Electors of President and Vice-President and Vic dent of the U. States, who will give their votes for ween the ministers of the Synod and the churches to which they preach. This state of things is de- Harrison and Tyler-in which case, the final result plored, and results from several causes, viz. an im- will be, 234 for Harrison and Tyler and 60 for Van ored, and results from several causes, viz. an integrated, and results from several causes, viz. an integrated on the part of the churches for a free proper desire on the ministry—or an unwillingness,

The Mussachusetts Electors met on Tuesday and quent change in the ministry—or, an unwillingness, or inability to furnish their ministers an adequate support, or otherwise withholding the necessary the part of the ministry, a restless roving spirit, or

Wednesday last—chose Hon. Isaac C. Bates as Pre-sident of their body, and Richard Haughton, Esq. our agement to a permanent residence; or, on Secretary—cast their votes for WILLIAM H. HARRIson for President, and JOHN TYLER for Vice President of the United States; and appointed Solomon and paralyzes the influence of the ministry, and Lincoln, Esq. as Messenger, to convey the Certificripples the energies of the churches. It ought not cate of Election to Washington City.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Ordained, over the West Church in Gloucester, the 11th inst, Mr. Isaac Brows. Introductory Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Manchester; Sermon, by Rev. Mr. Fitz, of Ipswich; Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Hamilton; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Essex; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Mansfield, of Wenham; Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Gale, of Rockport; Last Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Tilton, of Annisquam Parish, Gloucester.—Thus another of the long destitute churches of Essex county is furnished with a pastor, who has already been successful in winning souls to Christ.—Com. Syson of Ciscissati.—Dr. Beecher was Moderator of the meeting, held Oct. 15. Many of the congregations during the past Synodical year have winning souls to Christ .- Com

been blessed with the reviving influence of the Divine Spirit. The territory occupied by the Synod is large enough to afford a field for 150 laborers. Many places are now open, where ministers might be located with prospects of doing great good. To fill them, as many valuable ministers as possible must be brought from the East—but the chief religance must be had on young men at the West who shall give themselves to the work. The ministers present pledged themselves to an amount of missionary labor beyond the bounds of their own commonths missionary labor in addition. The Synod Around, within, thy house of old!

Around, within, thy house of old!
To dedicate that house, what throngs
Its pavement trod!—what prayers! what songs! Moriah's awful mount was there! And thoughts of Abraham's faith and prayer Came up, where Israel's thousands knelt,— Where God between the cherubs dwelt. Yet not less glory's cloud around This house is seen, and o'er this ground; Not less sweet thoughts of faith appear, Not less the Hebrews' God is here! Yon Bay, whose stormy waters bore The Child of Promise to this shore— Yon Mount, where sacrifice was made, And where the patriarchs' bones are laid

Are now who were deeply constructed soon but their religious in the immersed in business and their religious in the immersed in business and the services of God in heard, but no mines the standard with faith and fervency. A goodly already subject of the work, and many majoring the way of salvation, and the atfalters is considerably arreated, who is the standard and with faith and fervency. A goodly already subject of the work, and many majoring the way of salvation, and the atfalters is considerably arreated, who is the projects in the state of incomplete answer.

Increase the body openal, "The Bonse of Worship dedicated by these were already subject of the work, and many majoring the way of salvation, and the atfalters is considerably arreated, who is the state of projects in the state of incomplete answer.

Increase the body openal, we then the work of the state of the state of power, wealth and influence; though she house, adorned with capitals copied from the Tower of the Winds at Allense, which supports to the begin ground to train the state of the projects in the state of place, the work of receiver it is when the grain come influence, they beging gradually to raise collidate, relieved by a centre piece, with a rosette, and simple fails are increased in the foreign and mercantile rely brained to the project as the state of the post are noney—their trickery in worlderil; their destrictes are noney-wished the projects in full size, and roses to the beging some influence, they beging gradually to raise collidate, relieved by a centre piece, with a rosette piece of the state of the post part of the state of the post part of t

pool and London to the 6th, and Paris to the 4th, have been received.

France.—The speech of the French King, at the opening of the chambers, on the 5th inst. expresses confidence in the duration of peace. He says he relies on the Peers and Deputies for assistance in maintaining the honor of France, and the rank she holds among nations. He expresses great interest in the affairs of Spain, and a desire for the stability of Isabella the Second in maintaining the throne. The foolish attempt of Louis Napoleon is alluded to. He says:—"All ambition will fail against a monarchy founded and defended by the all-powerful expression of the national will."

Syria.—[From the Malta Times, Oct. 27.] On the 10th instant, an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pasha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and only two officers. 7,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, have, from the result of this engagement fallen into the power of the Sublime Porte.

Emir el Kasim has been named successor to the Emir Bechir, and was, with a large body of mountaineers in pursuit of Ibrahim Pasha, who has little or no chance of escape.

We are in possession of Beyrout, which was evacuated on the night of the 10th, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Stoofford and Bandiera to

strumental in raising \$1,200, and the com-who were appointed collectors of the sever-cts had not all reported. The committees complete their collections and make a final The Transcript says the persons confined in the two Bedford jail, about 60 in number, had a globus Thanksgiving dinner. A subscription was to up principally through the instrumentality of Benjamin Rodman, Esq. and Col. Baylies, the jailer, and inwards of the principal subscription.

We are in possession of Beyrout, which was evacuated on the night of the 10th, in consequence of a disposition manifested by Stopford and Bandiera to land troops. In order that nobody should be left, the sick were beaten out with sticks by their countrymen. About 2000 in all who remained outside the wall, re-entered next morning and surrendered themselves prisoners. Gen Smith has fixed his head quarters at Beyrout.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, and steamers Gorgon and Cyclops, have quitted Djuni Bay to attack Tripoli.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.
Faderican A. Packard, Esq., one of the Sectionaries of the American Sunday School Union, delivered alceture last week at Andover, and at Newton before the Theological Students of these places. That at Newton we had the privilege of hearing. His subject, which was the necessity and adaptation of the study of the Bible, in reference to the wants of our rising country, particularly the Great Best, and the appeal at the eyean by a large Map, and the appeal to the wants of our rising country, particularly the Great Best, and the eyean to occupy our places, was forcible and during his recent visit to the eastern continent was kinch the Union is engaged, of forming Sabbath Schools wherever there is a population, and supplying them with suitable books, free from denominational view. We cannot but believe that an impetus was given to many minds, the fruits of which will be bereafter apparent.

A. In the Selim Pasha, assisted by General Jockmus, Commodore Napier, and Colonel Hodges. The attack was so impetuoss that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed.

One thousand Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded, or took to flight. With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army at the most moderate calculations, has lost 29,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters.

A supplement of the Echo de l'Orient, published at Smyrna, on the 12th ult. contains the following news from Syria:—"On the morning of the 4th ult. the mountaineers, under the orders of the Sheiks Francis and George, attacked Osman Pasha and forced him to abandon his camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat, Osman Pasha fled to Balbeck, where he arrived with only 1000 men; the remainder either deserted or were killed, wounded and made prisoners.

On the 6th ult. 800 deserters from Osman Pasha's

On the 6th ult. 800 deserters from Osman Pasha's corps arrived at the camp of Djuni.

All the north of Mount Lebanon, with the exception of Tripoli, is in the power of the insurgents. The Emir Bechir who had been for some time in communication with the allies, concluded a convention on the 5th ult. with the Seraskier Isset Pasha and Admiral Stopford. The Prince of the Druses required that his hife and property should be secured to him and in return he engaged to serve his master the Sultan with fidelity.

On the 8th ult. he sent his two sons as hostages, until he could arrive himself, from which he was

On the 8th ult. he sent his two sons as hostages, until he could arrive himself, from which he was then prevented by the presence of Blrahim Pasha. On the evening of the 5th ult., the Turkish steamboat Tahiri Bahiri, having on board 600 Turkish soldiers from Constantinople, arrived at Beyrout. Twenty-two thousand mountaineers were under arms—they were incessantly harrassing the Egyptians, and caused them serious loss. It was expected that the Egyptian army would desert in a mass, because there was an arrear of twenty-two months pay due to them.

LATER FROM CHINA.—From a slip from the of-

pay due to them.

LATER FROM CRINA.—From a slip from the office of the New York Journal of Commerce, received by Messrs. Topliff, we learn that the ship Globe has arrived at New York from Canton, bringing advices from that place to July 4. The blockade of the river and the coast was commenced on the 2d and not on the 25th of June, as had been previously notified. In the mean time two American vessels arrived at Canton. The principal part of the British expedition had arrived, and with the exception of a few vessels, charged with enforcing the blockade, proceeded to the northward. Of their place of destination we do not find that there is any further information. Whether they are merely on their way to a convenient and healthy place of rendezvous, where the troops may land, and escape the exposure to disease which they must suffer, if kept on board the crowded vessels in the latitude of Canton, or whether the fleet is bound to some more vulnerable point of ntack than Canton, appears to be left in doubt. The former supposition is perhaps the more probable, in which case a considerable length of time is likely to elapse before we hear of any effective military movement. fore we hear of any effective military movement.

It is stated that Dr. Parker, Missionary Physi-cian, who has been long resident at Canton, is about to make a visit to this country. His parents we believe, or one of them, reside in this State.

Hon. Wm. R. King has been re-elected to the Senate by the Legislature of Alabama. The elec-ion took place on the 17th in a convention of the wo houses; the vote was a strict party one, and tood as follows—Wm. R. King, 72; John Gayle, 55.

Iona.—The legislature of Iowa comenced a session at Burlington on the second inst. The governor's message was transmitted to the legislature on the following day. It is a short, business document, and confined entirely to subjects directly affecting the interests of the territory. The most prominent are the settlement of the boundary question between Iowa and Missouri, and the relations subsisting between the citizens of the territory, and the Indians within its limits.

HOUSATONIC RAIL ROAD.—The completion of our rail road is now placed beyond a doubt. The recent meeting of the stockholders did the business very effectually. The new subscription of \$100,000 was completed, and the impulse given to the work will soon carry it to the State line. The whole northern division of the road is now under contract, and we learn that a moiety of this division. whole northern division of the road is now under contract, and we learn that a moiety of this division will be graded by the 1st of May next. The remainder will be ready for the rails in autumn, and unless unforeseen obstacles prevent, the cars will pass over the whole route by the close of the coming year. If the Berkshire road shall be completed at that time, as it undoubtedly may be, we shall then have an unbroken communication by rail road with Boston, Albany and Buffalo. The few links that are wanting in the western chain will soon be supplied by the aid of the eastern capitalists.—Bridgeport Farmer.

Salt Trade in Western New York .- We learn from

there were manufactured at the works in Onondaga county, 600,000 barrels of sait. Of this quantity, 183,500 passed through the Welland Canal, 142, 500 through the Eric Canal via Buffalo, and the residue, being 274,000 barrels, found a home market. This year the manufacturers commenced operations on the 1st of June, and continued for 75 days, during which time, 400,000 barrels of sait were made.

made.

The largest Steamer yet.—The Great Western steam ship company are now building at Bristol, an iron steamer for the New York trade, which it is said will be the largest ship ever built. We find the following particulars in relation to her in our English papers:—She will register about 3000 tons, but her actual tonnage will exceed 3690. An immense saving in stowage will be gained in consequence of the adoption of iron for her bull, whilst her draught of water will be comparatively small, owing to the great buoyancy possessed by iron vessels. She will consequently be able to carry coals sufficient for her outward and homeward passages. She is to be propelled by Smith's screw propeller, instead of the common paddle wheels. Her engines are to be of 1000 horse power, and it is confidently expected that the acerage voyage across the Atlantic will be reduced to ten days.

Reward of Ingenuity —Mr. Burden, of the Troy Iron Works, invented last fall an ingenious and valuable nices of mechican for severe services and valuable nices of mechican for severe severe services and valuable nices of mechican for severe severe severe services and valuable nices of mechican for severe severe

Reward of Ingenuity.—Mr. Burden, of the Troy Iron Works, invented last fall an ingenious and valuable piece of machinery for compressing and giving form to the ball iron, as it comes glowing from the farnace. It is intended as a substitute for trip-hammers, and does its work instantly. It possesses immense value, both as a labor saving machine, and because it accomplishes its work with neatness and rapidity. As yet, only one of these machines has been erected in this country. Contracts are now making by Mr. Burden, to supply other iron establishments. But the best of it is, last week the inventor sold the patent right for Scotland alone, for \$25,000.—Troy Mail.

Remains of Gen. Mercer .- The Philadelphia U. Remains of Gen. Mercer.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says, the remains of Gen. Mercer were exhumed on Tuesday, in Christ Church yard, preparatory to the ceremonies of Thursday. The bones were found in a good state of preservation. General Mercer received his death wounds on the 3d of January, 1777, and died on the 19th of the same month. His funeral was also numerously attended—and it is said that 30,000 persons were present, and the whole city may have been considered as participating in testimonials of honor to the ered as participating in testimonials of honor to the

decased.

Melancholy Suicides.—The Boston Transcript of Saturday evening says:—It is our melancholy duty to chronicle the decase of Richards Child, Esq., an estimable citizen, who resided at the corner of Hollis and Washington streets. Mr. Child we learn has labored for some time past under a great depression of spirits, and at intervals had become very melancholy, which indicated a mind diseased. He rose this morning at about his usual hour, and repaired to his cellar, where he has been for some days past superintending the erection of a fornace; he returned soon after to his chamber, took his razor and went again to the cellar, where he cut his throat, and died almost instantly, at about 7 o'clock is this morning. Drs. Perry and Flint were immediately called, but the work of death was effectually done. Mr. Child was independent in his circumcumstances, a retired merchant, surrounded with all the comforts and elegancies of life—a man who atood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and beloved and highly respected by his neighbors. He was extensively known, having for many years held the responsible office of Overseer of the Poor, which he filled acceptably. The inference therefore is, that he committed the fatal deed while laboring under alienation of mind.

We learn from the New York papers that Edward Prime, Esq., one of the founders of the house of Prime, Ward, King & Co., was found dead in his

We learn from the New York papers that Edward Prime, Esq., one of the founders of the house of Prime, Ward, King & Co., was found dead in his room on Friday morning, having cut his throat with a razor. He was in Wall street the day previous, and transacted business as usual. The Times & Star states that the act was probably committed under temporary derangement. He had been for several days previous laboring under great depression of spirits. He was a man of great wealth, and retired from the house of Prime, Ward, King & Co., of which he was the head, about three years ago, and has since been living at his splendid mansion near Hurl Gate. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was 73 years of age.

On Friday, the 20th inst., Mr. Joseph Conard, an old and respectable farmer of Witham township, Montgomery county, Pa., while laboring under mental derangent, committed suicide by hauging himself. He was discovered a few moments after the commission of the act, by his wife, who cut him down, but not before the vital spark had fled. He was upwards of sixty years of age.

Dr. Edward Field, of Waterbury Conn. committed and the state of the latty the second of the settled of the state of the s

Dr. Edward Field, of Waterbury Conn. committed suicide on the 17th inst. While in a state of mental derangement. He was a skilful physician, and had been for many years in extensive practice.

before life was extinct.

A little boy about five years old, died recently at Louisville, Ky. of that dreadful disease, hydrophobia. About six weeks ago he was bitten on the cheek by a little dog; but the wounds very speedily healed. He continued, however, to complain of pain in his cheek and neck. On the 11th inst. he manifested fear at a dog that was passing, sickened at his stomach, and vomited. This sickness soon passed off, and he was better till the morning of the 13th, when a physician was called in. The child had then a great dread of water, and appeared to be laboring under all the agonies of hydrophobia. He was prescribed for, but died in great distress about thirteen hours thereafter.

A Sister killed by a Brother.—A little girl named Betsey Coit, residing at Catteraugus, New York, was accidentally killed by a brother, a lad of 14 years of age, a few days since. He had discharged a gun, not knowing it was loaded, and did not see his sister at the time. As she fell, she uttered the expression. "Oh! mother, come here."—and died expression—" Oh! -"Oh! mother, come here,"-and died

A young scoundrel, named John Woods, was ar-rested in Baltimore recently, for assaulting and beating his mother! while in a state of intoxication. If there be one crime more than another, which ought to seal its perpetrator a reprobate of the worst and most detestable kind, it most assuredly is this. Assault and beat one's own mother !- why the thing is monstrous!

Trade in Western New York.—We learn from Divorce Extraordinary.—The Monticello Watch-ondaga Standard, that during the year 1839, man gives an account of the manner in which a \$7.9 cents per yard.

there were manufactured at the works in Onondaga county, 600,000 barrels of salt. Of this quantity, 183,500 passed through the Welland Canal, 142, 500 through the Eric Canal via Buffalo, and the residue, being 274,000 barrels, found a home market. This year the manufacturers commenced operations on the 1st of June, and continued for 75 days, during which time, 400,000 barrels of salt were made.

The largest Steamer yet.—The Great Western

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, Nov. 30, 1840. From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 959 Beef Cattle, 375 Stores. 3600 Sheep, and 775 Swine. Several lots of Sheep, and 900 Swine were reported

Swine. Several lots of Sheep, and 200 Swine were reported last week.

Fatcas—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with last week; a very few choice Cattle sold probably for something more than our highest quotations of last week and this. We quote first quality \$3 25 a \$5 00; second quality \$4 75 a \$5; third quality \$3 25 a \$6.

Stores—Featings \$5 a \$6.0; two year old \$11 a \$18; three year old \$21 a 27.

Meet Stores—Mees \$50 a \$7.5, No 1 \$4, No. 2, \$3.

Meet Stores—Lots were sold at \$1 25, 1 33, 1 50, 1 67, 1 92, 212, 225, and 2 37.

Swine—Lots to peddle at 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2 and 3 3-4 for Sows; 1 12, 2 25, and 2 37. Swine—Lots to peddle at 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2 and 3 3-4 for Sows; and 4, 4 1-4, 4 1-2, and 4 3-4 for Barrows. At retail from 4 to 5 1-2.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

The Executive Committee of the Mass. Miss. Society, will hold a quarterly meeting on Tuesday, the 8th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. at Perkins & Marvin's Committee Room, 116 Washington street, Boston.

J. S. Clark, Sec'ry.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1840.

A CARD.—EREVERE W. and MANGERT P. BULLARD, would gratefully acknowledge the kindness manifested toward them, by the Fachbarg Religions Charatable Society, in constituting them Life Mankers of the American Home Missionary Society. May be money, contributed for this purpose, prove instrumental of much good in the waste places of our Zion; and return with manifold spiritual blussings upon the donors.

Fitchburg, Nev. 26th, 1840.

MARRIAGES.

ing.
In Braintree, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, Mr. Raiph Arnold, 2nd, to Miss Eunice C. Hollis.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Polly Joy, aged 81—Mrs. Lacy W. Huntington, 30—Mrs. Sarah Smith, 68—Mrs. Meriam R. wife of Mr. Samuel Howard, Ir. 22, formerly of Elliot, Mrs.—Mr. Lew-is Blaudell, 59—Mrs. Elizabeth Tower, 76.

In South Boston, Miss Grace Whiton, of Hingham, 78.

In Weymouth, Mrs. Mary Bicknell, 61, widow of the late Lieut. Peter Bicknell, of Quincy.

In Braintree, Mr. Daniel Lane, 30.

In Cambridgeport, Mrs. Mary M. Manroe, 33.

In South Reading, Miss Sarah W. daughter of Mr. Elijah Thwing, 23.

In Strewsbury, Mrs. Adaline W. wife of William A. Green, 32.—In Naw School.

in Cambridge, port, Miss. Mary M. Murroe, 33.

In South Reading, Miss Sarah W. daughter of Mr. Elijah Thwing, 23.

In Shrewsurry, Mrs. Adaine W. wife of William A. Green, 23.

In Shrewsurry, Mrs. Adaine W. wife of William A. Green, 23.

In Shrewsurry, Mrs. Adaine W. wife of William A. Green, 23.

In Shrewsurry, Mrs. Adaine W. wife of William A. Green, 24.

In Shrewsurry, Mrs. 13, Mrs. Caroline B. Lamb, 25.—Nov. 19, Miss Jemima Hill.—Nov. 22, Mrs. Adeline W. Green, 32.

In Shrewsurry, Oct. 13, Mrs. Caroline B. Lamb, 25.—Nov. 19, Miss Jemima Hill.—Nov. 22, Mrs. Adeline W. Green, 32.

In Untertown, on the 30th inst. Mr. Samuel E. Damrell, 33.

In Lunenburg, Nov. 13, Sarah Augusta, daughter of Simon T. and Cyrene Fletcher, 6 years.

In Sturbridge, Nov. 10th, of consumption, Mrs. Julia D. wife of Henry Haynes, Jr. and daughter of Dea. Zenas Donton, 25.

In Southbridge, Nov. 10th, Mrs. Mary Ellis, wife of Dea. Jesiah Hayward, 46. Butfew have suffered more from such and disease than Mrs. Hayward. For the lorens achieved in the second disease than Mrs. Hayward. For the lorens achieved religion, she as strong, her hope bright; and she has left to a large circle of friends and connexions that she is now joining in singing the songs of the redecend.—Comon.

Bird, near Milledgeville, Georgia, on the 13th Sept. Dr. Sancai, W. Romanys. He left M. his residence, the day previous on professional business, expecting to be absent two days. On the morning of the second day he rose by day right, and started to visat another patient, but had not gone far when his horses took fright and ran. He guided them well sometime, until the wheel of the carriage came in contact with a stump, and this threw him to some distance. The injury wasse great that he was unable to myeer of the connect with a stump, and this threw him to some distance. The injury wasse great that he was anable to speak, and requested that his wife and a physicam might be sent for. But before entire of them sometime, until the wheel of the carriage came in contact with

Died in Hanover, N. H., Nov. 5th, of typhus fever, Thomas Paller, Barkows, aged 17, a member of the Sophomore Class in Dart. Coll. only son of Rever. Barkows, M. D., of Fryeburg, Me. The feelings expressed in the following letter of condolence, received by the afflicted family of the deceased from his classmates, wil be responded to by all who knew him.

"The recent event which induces us to address you at this time, is one which has filled our minute ways of Divine Provisionally blasted. Severe indeed is that stroke, which has broken our circle, depriving you of a beloved son, and affectionate brother. Society well may giveve, that one, whose brilliant talents and energetic temperament had promised so much, should be thus early snatched from her service. His ingenious demeanor, his noble and gentlemanly deportment, frank and unassuming manners, had won our affections. We had always found in him a friend of warm and generous feelings, always kind and cheerful. As a scholar, Thomas was among the first;—most conspicuous as a linguist. A powerful memory, together with a strong reliable for listory, had enabled him to acquire a fund of information possessed by few at his age. Native energy of intellect and clasticity of thought, enabled him to surmount difficulties, and accomplish in a short time, that which would have him his deep continuation of the first of the strong of the left and clasticity of thought, challed him to strongount difficulties, and accomplish in a short time, that which would have highly the him one of its brightest ornaments. A choice spirit has goine, one with whom we held sweet counsel. Yet, however deeply we may mourn his departure, we are not unconscions of the still greater affliction which you are called to endure. With you are severed the dearest tice that bind the heart to earth. Beeply do we sympathize with you in this afficiency in the history had only the success of the first with thous the heart to earth. Beeply do we sympathize with you in this afficion; and we feel it a privilege Ms. Hexy—The Christian Observer in
s. that this pertheman was lecturing on num
s. a work or two same in Philadelphia to

panel with truth and section of the control of

THE Third Concert will take place at the Odeon, on Se day Eccaing, Dec. 5, on which occasion the Acad will be assisted by Mrs. Satton, the distinguished Amer

OCAISE. PROGRAMME. PART I.

VOLUNTARY on the Organ.

Overture to the Opera of L'Italiana in Algieri.

Rossini.

Vogler. Overture to the Opera of L'Italiana in Aigneri.
Ode to Harmony.
Song, by Mrs. Sutton.
Organ Duet, by Messrs. A. N. Johnson and F. F. Muller.
Han-

Consume—The Lord is great.

Chorus—The Lord is great.

PART II.

Overture to the Opera of the Caliph of Bagdad.

Solidieu

Song, by Mrs. Sutton.

Chorus—Awake, O arm of the Lord.

Solid on the Violin, by Mr. Schmidt.

Weber

Tickets at Ives & Dennet's, and W. D. Ticknor's, in Wash
ington street, Geo. F. Reed's, Tremont Row, and at the door

for 37 1-2 cents each, or at the rate of three for one dollar.

Feformances will commence at half past 7 o'clock.

By order of the Government, L. S. CUSHING, See'ry.

Westborough Seminary for Young Ladies.

HE next Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 16th of Dec., under the care of the present teachers, and will continue fourteen weeks. Tuition in English branches, (24,50 per quarter)—36,60 per term. Latin or Greek, 82,00 additional. French 83,00. Tuition paid is advance. Board from \$1,50 to \$2,00 per week.

In behalf of the Westborough School Association.

Dec. 4. E. M. PHILLIPS, Sec'ey.

PIANO-FORTE INSTRUCTION. MISS A. E. BACON gives instruction on the Piano Fort and in vocal music. Application may be made at he residence, No. 2, Cambridge St. near Bowdoin Square. Sh is permitted to refer to L. Mason, Esq. Prof. Muller, and P. Dre. 4.

Good Stout Cassimeres.

THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGY

CHEAPEST and best Book (for the price) ever published.

Four Hundred Pages, 8vo. Fine Paper, haddeomely bound in gilt, mustin, and lettered. Price only Two Dollars. For sale by \$5.8\text{YOA'}\$ & PEIREE, sole Agents, No. 133 1-3 Washington Street, Boston. This work has received the encomiums of all our most eminent clergymen, and reviewers. \$7.7\$ A laberal discount made to wholesale purch-sers. The Agent who with become responsible for companies in the country, who take tex copies, shall receive them for \$15.09.

3. The property of the property of the property of the party of the property of the party of the property of the party of the property of the pr

A Manual on Christian Baptism; OR, the Nature, Subjects, and Mode of this Divine Ordinance Pointed out and defined. By Rev. Anthony Atwood. Just published and for sale by SAXTON 4 PEIRCE, 133 1-2 Washington street.

wood. Just published and for sale by NATON & PERCE, 1331-2 Washington street.

THE THEATRE,

In its Influence upon Literature, Morals and Religion. By Rev. Robert Turnbubil, Pastor of the Boylston Church, Boston. Second edition.

From the New Fork Quarterity Magaine.—"In this Essay, sound sense and useful remarks are abundant, facts are stated which none will dispute, and conclusions drawn which few will resist. It does honor to Mr. Turnbuil, whether considered in his ministerial or literary character."

From the Caristan Revienc.—"It presents a number of arguments against theatres, which are illustrated and urged with much force. The style is vigorous, animated and impressive. From the Caristan Revience.—"It presents a number of arguments against theatres, which are illustrated and urged with much force. The style is vigorous, animated and impressive in the style of the cause of literature and religion. He has torn away much of that disguise which has been thrown over the theatre, and made it stand out, as it were, by itself alone, as it is, and ever has been, the source of incalculable mischief to society."

From the New England Spectator.—"We hope it will be purchased and read, particularly by the more literary and refined, for we can assure such they will find nothing here which can justly official the most delicate."

From the American Baptat.—"The strength of the author's reasoning, and the style in which that reasoning has been examoned exhibition of truth."

From the Christian Secretary.—"It is intrinsically worthy of the attention of the public, and especially of legislators."

Published by GULLD, KENDALL 4 LINCOLN, No. 59 Washington Street.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Offa Churchill, of Plymouth, to Mrs. Marion S. Livermore, of Boston—Mr. Charles S. Birgham, to Miss Adeita Ring—Mr. Epitram Cook, to Miss Louisa Bean, of Duxbury—Mr. Epitram Cook, to Miss Louisa Bean, of Duxbury—Mr. Rolland, of Miss Rachel Elizabeth Carburty—Mr. Fanise Clark, to Miss Elizabeth Carburty—Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, of this city—Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, of this city—Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, of this city—Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, of this city—Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, of this city—Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, of this city—Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, of this city—Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, to Miss Buriade Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, to Miss Buriade Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, to Miss Buriade Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, to Miss Buriade Mr. Francis Clark, to Miss Plobe Jordan, to Miss Plobe Jordan, to Miss Lizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on the 29th ult. Mr. Amos Morae, Jr. and Miss Elizabeth Jepherson. Also, on

Works of Standard Literature.

NOR sale at IVES & DENNET'S, 114 Washington street,
Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vois: Bancroft's
History of the United States, 2 vs; Johnson's Works; Rollin's
Ancient History; Russel's Modern Europe; Robertson's
America, 3 vs; Botta's History of the American Revolution;
Frankin's Works; Marshall's Life of Washington; Wirt's
Life of Patrick Henry; Plutarch's Lives; Hume's, Smollett's
and Miller's History of England; Gibbon's Rome, 3 vs; Sir
Walter Scott's Works; Ryarks's American Biography; Edgeworth's Works; Mrs. Sherwood's and Hannal Moore's
Works and Life; Good's Book of Nature; Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vs; Byron's, Milton's and Shakspeare's Works;
Robert Hall's Works; Howe's Works; Bridgewater Treatises; Bakewell's Geology Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History,
3 vs., Bioomitied's Greek Testament, with English Notes;
The Committee of the Committee o Works of Standard Literature.

Report of the D'Hauteville Case. THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the suggestion of Paul Daniel Gonsalve Grand D'Hauteville, versus David Sears, Mirant C. Sears and Ellen Sears Grand D'Hauteville, Habeas Corpus for the custody of an Infant Child. Just pub-lished and for sale by IVES & DENNET, 114 Washington street.

THE Works of Washington Irving, containing The Sketch Book, Knickerbocker's History of New York; Brace-bridge Hall; Tales of a Traveller; A Chronacle of the Con-quest of Granada; The Alhambra—in 2 vols, roysi 8vo., with a Portrait of the author. Pebbles from Contact.

liest or transcent.

Perblies from Castalia. By Isaac Fitzgerald Shepard.

For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington

Dec. 4. Bishop M'livaine on Oxford Divinity.

OXFORD Divinity compared with that of the Romish Anglican Charless, with a special year to the illustion of the Doctrine of Justification by Faith, as it was in of primary importance by the reformers; and as it ties of primary importance by the reformers; and as it is in foundation of all scriptural views of the gospels of our by Jesus Christ. By the Ri. Rev. Charles Pett Millvanie, Dissipport of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Dioces Ohio. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 555; Just published. For sale at CROOKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington street.

Dec.

The American Almanac

AND Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the
The Farmer's Almanac for 1811, by Robert B
The Cultivator's Almanac, and Cabinet of Agriculta
edge for the year 1814, by Win. Buckminster. T
Annual Register and Housewide's Almanac, for
sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, A' Washingt

CAERMONS preached in Trinity Church, Upper Chelsea.

By the Rev. Henry Blunt, A. M., Rector of Streatham,
Surrey. First American, from the Fourth London edition,
but the published; for sale by CROCKFR & BREWSTER, 47
Washington street. GIFT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A NEW book for presents has just been published by the A mer. S. S. Union, consisting of short, appropriate articles in prose and postry, and ornamented with eight very beautiful engrasings; illustrating the following subjects:—
The Flower Pots; Woman is ling sweetness; The Lesson merance; The Game at Markies, The fearful Children; Janet Burns. The book is prepared in a style of unusual elegance, and is remarkably low in price.
For sale, with all the publications of the Society, at No. 5 Corabill.

Doc. 4. W.M. B. TAPPAN, Agent.

FOR ONE MONTH.

FOR ONE MONTH,

A T the Store formerly occupied by S. Foster, No. 299

A Washington street, may be found an entire new stock of Ribbons, Sifks, Fancy Holks, Moustin de Laines, Scarfs, &c. 40 Fs. Rich Tig'd Sifks, at 45 per yd.

A for Sea Rich Lived Velvets, for Boundes. Blue Blk. Velvets for Rich Uncut Velvets, for Boundes. Blue Blk. Mr. Foster having relanquished his interest in the Store, and his stock having been sold in a lot, the present fresh stock will be offered at great bargains, until the first of January, as the Store must be vacated by the present occupant at that time.

Doc. 4.

THOS. P. SMITH.

TENTLEMEN with their Ladies, and three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and pleasant, convenient rooms, at No. 34 Hancock street. Dec. 4. From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

of the Mass. S. S. Society, 13, Cornhill.
C. C. DEAN, AGENT.
Showing the natural beauty of Eden; the character of sin first inhabitants, and their disobelence; involving, of course, an account of the natural beauty of Eden; the character of course, an account of the nature and tendency of sin. It is in very lurge type, and was written by Rev. Alexander Pietcher.

HIE Next Term of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the first day of December next, and continue 7 weeks.

The Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and the means of reserving health will be continued.

The Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and the means of preserving health will be continued.

The Trustees are happy in being able to say that this Institution was never in a more flourishing condition than it is at present, and they are making arrangements greatly to enlarge and improve their accommodations for floard. For the present, however, all cannot be accommodated who apply. Those therefore who wish for Board in the Boarding House must apply soon, either at the Bearding House, No. 13 Austin St. of to the Subscriber, No. 84 Main St. of to the Subscriber, No. 84 Main St. of the Subscriber, No. 84 Main St. of the Subscriber, No. 85 Main of the Pupils, on Priday, the 28th of Nov. commencing at half past 8 o'clock A. M.

Ave. 13.

M. 4wis—* Ave. 13.

LECTURES ON ORATORY.

27 PROF. BRONSON will commence a Popular Course of Lectures on Oratory, in the Matthoro' Chapet, on MONDAY EVENING, at 70 citock, and continue each succeeding Monday evening; condensing his TEN Lectures into SIX; interspersed with Recitations from some of the principal Poetic and Orators of the world. In many respects, this Course will differ from the former one, embracing, however, all the principles of his system, Rhetorically applied.

Sivale Season Tickets, SI; Tarita, however, all the principal General Continuation of the principal Recommendation of the Course of the Poetics of the

"TOWNSEND'S BIBLE."

OPTES of this work in substantial calf, sheep and cloth binding may be had of J. G. ROGERS, at the Beston Type and Stereotype Foundry, Minot's Building, Spring Lane. This book has the highest recommendations from the clergy of all denominations. One distinguished authority aya—"A should be the universal study Bible."
The above work may be also obtained of Messrs. PERKINS & MARNIS, and many other Booksellers. epis3in. Oct. 18.

NATHANIE L WATERMAN,
DLAIN, Japanned and Planished Tin Ware Manufacturer,
and Deater in House-keeping Hard Ware, Cutlery,
Block Tin and Wooden Ware, Brushes, Baskets, &c. At
Nos. 83 & 85 Cornhill, and 6 Beattle Street, Boston.

Yamilies, Hotels, and Steam-bosts supplied at short notice
2m. 644 16.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder. THE TRANSPLANTED FLOWER. God called thee, cherished one, The gift His hand has given, We would not hold it back From the heritage of Heaven.

From the normage of treaven.

We kissed thy placid brow,

Round which a radiance shone,

Reflected from the light

That gilds the eternal throne;

And wiped the dews of death, And gently laid thee down, To wear an angel's robe, And win a starry crown.

No sorrow cast its blight Upon thy fleeting day,

No tempter lured aside, In folly's path to stray. The broad and beaten track Those tiny feet ne'er trod;

ure as the thoughts of angels, We give thee back to God. Our crushed and bleeding hearts On wings of faith would rise, To greet thee in thy father's courts
Thou flower of Paradise!

MISCELLANY

DR. HUMPHREY'S THOUGHTS ON COL-LEGE EDUCATION.-NO. V.

the last man sacrificed.

Suppose, for a moment, that "the house should Suppose for a moment, that "the house should be divided against itself," by "strife, envying, sead of cherishing mutual forbearance, confidence and affection, several members of the faculty, or any of them, should openly, or secretly, set themesures, or bring distrust upon the wisdom and fluential members were to intimate to one person and another, in ever so low a whisper. and affections and mumbers of the first special properties of share when the bedders are proposed to the special mumbers of the first special properties of the special proper

We cut the following Extract from the Cincinnati Observer. The Editor takes it from a pamnati Observer. The Editor takes it from a pamphlet, just published, by Mr. C. M. CLAY, member elect of the Kentucky legislature, in review of a speech of Mr. R. Wickliffe; and gives it as his essay.

To sum up what has been alledged. It appears

ple of Kentucky. God grant that it prove so.

"R. Wickliffe calls me to account and would hold me up to public odium and indignation, because I "dared" to discuss the merits of slavery. When the question is, shall we increase or decrease the number of slaves—what else, under the high heavens, remains to be discussed but the merits of slavery? Yet I am not a slave—I dare do all a man may dare. Thanks to liberty, I may yet speak, though all the world be deaf. I shall speak—advisedly, calmly, honestly, boldly—one freeman to another—speak as one who plants shall speak—advisedly, calmly, honestly, boldly—one freeman to another—speak as one who plants his foot upon the right, feeling that he who falls for his country, most gloriously falls! I declare then, in the face of all men, that I believe slavery to be an evil—an evil morally, economically, physically, intellectually, socially, religiously, politically—evil in its inception, in its duration, and in its catastrophe—an unmired evil, without palliation or defence, save in necessity. Still I am no emancipationist, far less an "abolitionist;" but like nine-tenths of the slaveholders, in all the world, rest now where I LEGE EDICATION.—NO. V.

Union is strength.—Nowhere in the world, I believe, is unity of counsel and action more essential, than in the management of a College. It is of the umost importance, that the faculty should understand one another's views perfectly, and move on in a right line. There must be no flinching, no counteraction, no crowding, no hauling, at the sharp pitch of the hill. There ought to be but one mind and one pulse in such a body, however numerous the members may be. But here let me explain exactly what I mean. I have no idea of that individuality of judgment and executive will, in a College faculty, which concentrates all power and all responsibility in one man. The President is not the faculty, but the presiding member of it. Two or three professors are not the faculty, but constituent parts of it. It consists, besides the president of the whole number. President is not the faculty, but the presiding member of it. Two or three professors are not the faculty, but constituent parts of it. It consists, besides the president, of the whole number of professors and tutors, be they many or few. In every case of doubt, or difficulty, all ought to be consulted, and to give their opinions freely. It is not to be expected that a dozen men of enlightened and independent minds, or that half that number, will think exactly alike on every question of duty, or of expediency, which may arise in the instruction and government of a public seminary. The intellectual habits and powers of men are very different. They look at great questions from different positions, and of course view them in different lights, and it is well that they do. This diversity, carried fully out, in calm and candid dispenses that our state, the next census will probably be struct down to 12 members of factures to sustain her; last year she put up 1,000 is tages, as all the world knows, wrote "to rent" upoffere, Kentucky a slave State. Upon the sand and black jacks, are now villages, manufactories, meadows, wheat fields, all the comforts, and many of the houses already made. Ohio is a my to see the probably be struct down to 12 members of factures to sustain her; last year she put up 1,000 is ages, as all the world knows, wrote "to rent" upoffere, Kentucky a slave State. Upon the sand and black jacks, are now villages, manufactories, meadows, wheat fields, all the comforts, and many of the house of life. In the South where cotton and to be consulted to the many years younger; possessed of fewer give her perhaps 30 members, whilst Kentucky will probably be struct down to 12 members of factures to sustain her; last year she put up 1,000 is ages, as all the world knows, wrote "to rent" upoffered, the mext census will probably be struct down to 12 members of factures to sustain her; last year she put up 1,000 is an advantage than our State, the next census will probably be struct down to 12 members of factures

The metelectual habits and powers of men are very different. They look at great questions from different positions, and or over view them indifferent lights, and it is well that they do. This discussion, insures a wiser decision, in almost all discussion in faculty meeting, the better. Let every member feel that it is not only his right, but his views at large, however widely they may differ from those of his colleagues, and all sustain they be the set arguments he can bring from those of his colleagues, and all sustain that yet he best arguments he can bring a sustain that yet he best arguments he can bring a sustain that yet he best arguments he can bring a sustain that yet he best arguments he can bring a sustain that yet he best arguments he can bring a sustain that yet he say a sustain that yet he say a sustain that yet he say a sustain the yet he heat all the possible of the control of his country and the possible of the country and the possible of the same of the same that there should be perfect up to yet the three should be perfect up to yet the three should be perfect unity of adic the three should be but one mind in a College faculty, my meaning is nothing more nor loss that there should be but one mind in a College faculty, my meaning is nothing more nor loss that there should be but one mind in a College faculty, my meaning is nothing more nor loss that there should be but one of mind in a college faculty, my meaning is nothing more nor loss that there should be but one of mind in a college faculty, my meaning is nothing more nor loss that the control of the manufact of the proposed with great deliberation. But when all the proposed with gre

more; will guard against every tendency to aliention and distrust, and will continually cherish that mutual confidence which is alike essential to private happiness and public usefulness.

the green sward is fast closing over the mouth of the crater, and ere long, flowers and ever-living verdure, shall speak joy to the hearts of posterity; the volcano is no more—our country is redeemed." the green sward is last closing over the mouth of the crater, and ere long, flowers and ever-living verdure, shall speak joy to the hearts of posterity; the volcano is no more—our country is redeemed."

speech of Mr. R. Wickliffe; and gives it as his opinion, that the sentiments of Mr. Clay according that the sentiments of Mr. Clay according to the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Kentucky. God grant that it prove so.

"R. Wickliffe calls me to account and would hears of a large majority of the people of Kentucky. God grant that it prove so.

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TO THE POINT.

A writer in the Christian Register, from the fur West, throws out the following considerations for the benefit of those who think to improve their tem

poral condition by removing to that land of promise. poral condition by removing to that land of promise.

"I would advise any of our ambitious, discontinuous disconti

UPON THE LENGTH OF THE WAY.-How far off is yonder great mountain! My very eye is weary with the foresight of so great a distance: weary with the foresight of so great a distance: yet time and patience shall overcome it; this night we shall hope to lodge beyond it. Some things are more tedious in their expectation than in their performance. The comfort is, that every step I take, sets me nearer to my end; when I once come there, I shall both forget how long it now seems, and please myself to look back upon now seems, and please myself to look back upon the way that I have measured.

the way that I have measured.

It is thus in our passage to heaven; my weak nature is ready to faint under the very conceit of the length and difficulty of this journey; my eye doth not more guide than discourage me. Many steps of grace and true obedience, shall bring me insensibly thither; only let me move, and hope, and God's good leisure shall perfect my salvation. O Lord, give me to possess my soul with patience. and God's good leisure shall perfect my salvation.

O Lord, give me to possess my soul with patience,
and not so much to regard speed, as certainty.

When I come to the top of thine holy hill, all
these weary paces, and deep sloughs shall either
be forgotten, or contribute to my happiness in
their remembrance.—Bp. Hall.

OVERWHELMING ARGUMENT,-Dr. Lathrop, in one of his sermons says, "If it were true that there is no God, what evidence can the Atheist have that he shall not exist? Whatever was the cause of his existence here, was he the have that he shall not exist? Whatever was the cause of his existence here, may be the cause of his existence here, may be the cause of his existence hereafter. Or, if there is no cause, the may exist without a cause in another state, as well as in this. And if his corrupt heart and about a cause in another state, as about a subject of the may exist without a cause in another state, as about a subject of the corrupt heart and about a subject of the corrupt heart and about the works make him so unhappy here, hazard of a future existence, what hinders but he may be unhappy for ever? The man, then, is a foot that wishes there were no God, hoping thus there were no God, still he may exist hereafter as well as here; and if he does exist, his corruptions and vices may render him miserable eternally, as well as for the present.

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SIGHT THROUGH A PROPER MEDIUM.-When Start Through a Proper Medium.—When you look through a red glass, the whole heavens seem bloody; but through pure uncolored glass you perceive the clear light, that is so refreshing and comfortable to behold. When sin unpardonal is between the content of the co

verdure, shall speak joy to the hearts of posterity; the volcano is no more—our country is redeemed."

PHILOSOPHY

A writer of considerable ability in the Halifax want of a new Philosophy "in the following pararative want of a new Philosophy "in the following pararative want of a new Philosophy "in the following pararative want of the process of the

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Berlin, Noc. 20, 1849.

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Judge of excellence infinite price:

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Heaven's inestination and am Amazing and am Am Price beyond!

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